The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4907. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Last Evening.

Another Success on the Government Reform Bill.

Adoption of the Plan for the Redistribution of Seats.

Serious Riot of Reformers in London --- The Red Flag Raised.

Reported Defeat and Atrocities of the Turks in Candia.

New Law Regulating Public Meetings Proposed in France.

Important Reforms Proposed by the Austrian Government.

Extension of Property Rights to Aliens in Turkey.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Adoption of the Government Plan for a Parliamentary Redistribution.

LONDON, Monday, June 17—Midnight.

In the House of Commons to-night the protracted discussion on that portion of the Reform Bill which provides for the redistribution of Parliamentary seats was concluded. A division took place, and resulted in a majority of eight votes in favor of the Derby-Disraeli Government, whose plan of redistribution is accordingly adopted.

A Reform Riot in London.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 18—1 A. M.

A Reform mob attacked a Tory meeting to-night at St. James Hall, stormed the platform and erected a red flag surmounted by a Liberty Cap. There was much fighting and many arrests have been made.

TURKEY.

Reported Defeat of the Turks in Crete —Alleged Atrocities by their Forces— Naval Matters.

ATHENS, Saturday, June 15.

Advices from Crete represent that OMAR PASHA has met with a defeat from the Christians, and that his expedition against Sphakia and Apocorona has failed. The Turkish loss was very heavy.

OMAR PASHA was unable to form a junction with the forces of MEHEMED PASHA, who had been twice beaten in Apocorona, and had retreated to an entrenched camp.

OMAR PASHA, after a fresh defeat at Heradion, burnt all the villages which were not defended, and killed the inhabitants.

The Consuls of the various Powers have notified their Governments of these atrocious acts.

The Italian gunboat *Prince Oddone* had saved several Christian families, and brought them to the Piraeus.

The Turkish steamer *Iradia*, which chased the Greek blockade runner *Arcadia*, is back at a Candian port in a damaged state, with several of her crew killed and wounded.

FRANCE.

Regulation of Public Meetings.

PARIS, Monday, June 17—Evening.

The project for a law regulating public meetings in France has been submitted to the Legislative Body by the Emperor's Government, but it does not give satisfaction.

AUSTRIA.

Responsibility of the Ministry—Suspension of Fortifying Vienna.

VIENNA, Monday, June 17.

The Emperor of Austria has decided to make his Ministry responsible to the Reichrath.

Orders will soon be issued from the War Office to stop all work on the fortifications of Vienna.

More Reforms—Probable Introduction of Trial by Jury.

VIENNA, Monday, June 17—Evening.

Extensive reforms are to be introduced in the discipline and management of the Austrian army.

It is said that the Imperial Government is about to submit to the Reichrath a law permitting trial by jury in penal cases, and also intends to make a proposition for the amendment of the Constitution of February.

TURKEY.

Property Rights Extended to Aliens.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, June 17.

The Sublime Porte has issued a firman granting to aliens the right to hold lands within the limits of the Ottoman Empire.

SPAIN.

Adoption of the Budget by the Cortes.

MADRID, Tuesday, June 17.

The National Cortes has voted the annual budget presented by the Government.

THE CABLE.

Repairs to the Atlantic Cable—Survey for a New One.

HEART'S CONTENT, Monday, June 17.

The steamer *Chiltern* arrived at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and will proceed to repair the broken Atlantic Cable as soon as the weather will permit. The expedition is in charge of Mr. HENRY CLIFFORD, Telegraphic Engineer, and Mr. LAWS, Electrician, both of whom were engaged on board the *Great Eastern* last year.

Her Majesty's surveying steamer *Gulnare*, has arrived at St. Johns, under orders from the Admiralty, to run a careful line of soundings from Placentia, Newfoundland, to the French island St. Pierre, and thence to North Sydney, Cape Breton, for the new cable to be laid this Summer for the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Monday, June 17—Noon.

Consols for money	94⅛
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79¼
Erie Railway Shares	40¾

LONDON, Monday, June 17—2 P. M.

Consols have declined ⅛ since noon, and are now quoted at 94⅜.

American securities are without change.

LONDON, Monday, June 17—Evening.

Consols have fallen off ⅛@⅜ cent. since morning, and closed at 94⅛ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Railway shares have slightly declined, but United States bonds are steady. The following are the closing rates:

United States Five-twenties	73¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79
Erie Railway Shares	40

LONDON, Monday June 17—Evening.

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated shares 26.

FRANKFORT, Monday, June 17—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 78.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, June 17—Noon.

Cotton firm; estimated sales to-day 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 38s.; California Wheat, 13s. 6d.; Barley, 4s. 8d.; Oats, 3s. 7d.; Peas, 37s. 6d.

Provisions quiet. Pork, 75s. Beef, 130s. Cheese, 64s. Lard, 50s. Bacon, 41s.

PRODUCE—Petroleum—Spirits, 7d.; Refined, 1s. 1d. Pot Ashes, 30s. 6d. Resin, 7s. for common and 12s. for fine. Spirits of Turpentine, 32s. Tallow, 44s Cloverseed, 42s.

LONDON, Monday, June 17—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. Scotch Pig ron, 54s. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Oil, £42. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Whale Oil, £34 10s.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, June 17—2 P. M.

We have no change to report in any of the markets since noon.

LONDON, Monday, June 17—2 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar is firm at 25s. Other articles are without change.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, June 17—Evening.

COTTON—There has been no change in the condition of the Cotton market. The following are the closing quotations: Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day amounted to 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for Breadstuffs has been quiet at the following quotations: Wheat—California White, 13s. 6d. ℔ cental, Corn—Mixed Western, 38s. ℔ quarter. Barley 4s. 8d. ℔ 60 lbs. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ 45 lbs. Peas, 37s. 6d. ℔ quarter.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market continued quiet to the close. Pork 75s., and Beef 130s. ℔ bbl. Lard, 50s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut Middles, 41s. ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE—The market for Petroleum is stronger; sales were made to-day of standard white at 1s. 2d. ℔ gallon. Ashes have declined to 30s. ℔ cwt. for Pots. Resin closed steady at 7s. for common Wilmington, and 12s. for fine American. Spirits Turpentine, 32s. Tallow, 44s. for American.

LONDON, Monday, June 17—Evening.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market to-day was firm in tone, and prices were well maintained.

SUGAR—Market steady at previous quotations.

IRON—Firm at 54s. ℔ ton for Scotch Pigs, mixed numbers.

Other markets unchanged.

ANTWERP, Monday, June 17.

Petroleum is still declining; Standard White, 39 francs ℔ bbl.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday, June 17—2 P. M.

The steamship *Hermann*, Capt. WENCKE, from New-York June 6, arrived here to-day on the way to Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, June 17—2 P. M.

The steamship *Aleppo*, Capt. HARRISON, from New-York June 5, has arrived here *en route* to Liverpool.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JUNE 8.

The Inman steamer *City of Antwerp*, Capt. MIREHOUSE, which left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th June, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The steamer *Pereire*, from Havre June 8, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

In the Corps Legislatif, on the 7th inst., the law in relation to societies was under discussion. To-day, the bill for the reorganization of the army was presented. Liberal members propose to reduce the army to 340,000.

It is rumored that JUAREZ demands two and a half millions sterling for the ransom of MAXIMILIAN.

Queen VICTORIA has written an autograph letter to the Emperor, congratulating him on the success of the Exposition, and expressing her regrets that she would be unable to visit the Exhibition herself with the customary ceremonies, but the letter leaves it to be inferred that she will visit Paris *incognito*. The Prince of Wales is expected here again in a few days.

There is no longer any doubt about the evacuation of Luxemburg within a fortnight. Only a few hundred men will be left to superintend the transportation of the material.

The Grand Duke has promised to give the ground covered by the fortifications to the City of Luxemburg, and the Diet of Luxemburg has been convened for the purpose of making the necessary legal provisions for the acceptance of the gift. On the departure of the Prussians the fortress will be occupied by a thousand Luxemburg soldiers.

La Liberte had a report that a military conspiracy had been discovered in Madrid, and several arrests had been made.

Dorset *Chronicle* says the Fenian BURKE is to be transported to the Island of Portland.

A dispatch from Constantinople reports that in connection with the proposed law in regard to foreigners, there had been some disturbance in that city, and some arrests had been made.

It is announced that GARIBALDI has been obliged by the bad state of his health to quit Florence and return to the Island of Caprera.

French papers of the 8th inst. are filled with details of the attempt to assassinate the Czar, most of which have been anticipated by dispatches to the New-York Press.

The proceedings in the British Parliament were of little importance. No progress had been made with the Reform Bill in the matter of the redistribution of seats.

Attention had been drawn, in the House of Commons, to a brutal outrage committed on a young midshipman, who had just joined a war vessel at Plymouth, by his brother midshipmen. The young man was strapped down and branded on the nose with the sign of the "broad arrow." Two of the midshipmen engaged in the outrage were promptly dismissed the service in disgrace.

No time was fixed at the London Conference for the evacuation of the fortress of Luxemburg by Prussia. The point was left in abeyance, and it is believed that the Prussian Government have not yet named any day for the withdrawal of the garrison, though statements had been in circulation that the evacuation had already commenced. The correspondence between Lord STANLEY and Earl COWLEY in reference to the Grand Duchy had been issued for the information of Parliament. The tone of Lord STANLEY's dispatches, which are numerous, is substantially that Her Majesty's Government would observe, in case of hostilities, the strictest neutrality.

The news from France mainly relates to the visit of the Czar and other royal personages. The King of Prussia, accompanied by Count BISMARCK, left Berlin for Paris on the 4th. The Queen of Spain had written to NAPOLEON expressing her regret that she could not visit Paris this year.

The Sultan will reach Paris on the 1st of July.

A Berlin paper asserts that an exchange of notes had taken place between France and Prussia with reference to the occupation of Rastadt by the Prussian troops. Prussia reserved to herself in principle the right to garrison the fortress by an understanding with the sovereign ruler of Rastadt, but declared that there was at present no question of taking practical advantage of that right. It is added that France accepted the last and gave no contradiction to the first portion of the Prussian declaration.

The *Gazette de France* announces that the medical attendants, after having held a consultation on the state of the Empress CHARLOTTE, have declared that she will never recover her reason, and that her days are numbered.

The fortifications of Dantzic are to be considerably enlarged, and thirteen detached forts constructed around the town.

Letters from Bagdad say that that town has, since the 17th of March, been completely surrounded by water, in consequence of an inundation of the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. The whole of the country between Bagdad and Bassorah is under water, and the crops have been completely destroyed.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Great Ground-Swell—The Imperial Fetes—The Attempt on the Czar's Life.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 7, 1867.

The great ground-swell of visitors has come at last, and with it a "parterre of Kings," and of half and quarter Kings. Paris is utterly bewildered for once with the weight of her responsibilities. The people at the Tuileries and at the Etat-Major—that is to say the masters of ceremonies and officers in command of the city—don't know whether they stand on their heads or their heels. But that is not the most serious difficulty: the town is barricaded as in time of revolution, and it is no longer possible to pass from one quarter to another in a carriage. One has trouble even to slip through the streets on foot. Every half a mile he has to run the gauntlet of half a dozen *cordons of sergents de ville*. The monarchs are scattered about town in the various palaces, in so promiscuous a manner as to almost suggest the idea that they want to shut off the circulation. The *sergents de ville*, so docile and so polite in a calm, are terrible in a storm. The passage of an orderly is enough for them to make the people "fall into line," and toe the curbstone. "No passage here!" is now the nightmare of the Parisians.

THE IMPERIAL FETES.

The papers will convey to you long descriptions of the numerous *fetes* given to the Imperial and Royal guests of NAPOLEON. It has been a race as to who should make the finest show. The Emperor has given a ball, a grand review, a big horse race, and a gala performance at the opera, all magnificent things in their way, and no doubt quite dazzling to the distinguished guests. The Princess METTERNICH has given a ball at which all the distinguished visitors were present, and which is described as reviving in its magnificence the fairy scenes of the "Thousand and One Nights." Last night the Russian Embassy gave a ball to beat the Austrian Ambassador's. To-morrow it comes the turn of the Hotel de Ville, and here we are promised a ball—and we can well believe it—never before equalled by any ball in any country. What the surprises are to be no one yet knows; but we know what the Prefect of the Seine is capable of doing, and we know that he has the handsomest palace in the world for a *fete* of this kind. Then the Emperor will give a grand affair at the Palace of Versailles, and the Prussian Embassy will also give one. These will finish up the grand *fetes* for the present series of sovereigns. The second series, composed of the Pope, the Sultan, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Italy, the Shah of Persia, the King of Egypt, ABDEL-KADER, and others, will probably be equally splendid.

THE ATTACK ON THE CZAR.

Perhaps, seeing the way the Parisians treat the Czar, these other monarchs may consider it more compatible with their dignity to stay at home. From the start ALEXANDER has found Paris a hot place to stay in, and he has probably wished himself at home a dozen times—notwithstanding the magnificences of the Exhibition and the Imperial *fetes*. How shall I explain to you this attitude of the Parisians? The sympathy for Poland has always been strong in Paris, and all the measures of the Czar, even to the last one, have been looked upon as either brutal, as acts of rigor, or insufficient as acts of clemency. It was not surprising, therefore, to hear that there should have been shouts of "Long live Poland!" on the line of the Emperor's march into Paris, nor that he should have been received with the same shouts in the Latin quarter. Nevertheless all Paris is apparently indignant at these violations of politeness, and altogether a very bad feeling has sprung up between the various parties—a feeling that will last after the Czar leaves, and may give rise to other incidents.

As to the attempt on the Czar's life, the Parisians feel less deeply because the attempted assassin is a Pole, a subject of the Czar's, and a man who does not even belong to Paris, but who came here from a distance to make the attempt. This, therefore, is an event which might have occurred to his Majesty anywhere else just as well, and for which the French are in no way responsible. Nevertheless they regret, very naturally, that the thing should have occurred in France, and, unless the Czar demands a pardon, he will be visited with the full penalty of the law. It is more likely, however, that he will be delivered up to the Russian police, and then ALEXANDER may pardon him or not, as he pleases.

These events have seriously saddened the joy that reigned over the events of the week. But from the beginning, that is to say, from the moment of the arrival of ALEXANDER, there was an apprehension of something, "a something in the air," to use the common expression, which prepared people for the worst. A certain proportion of the Parisians were hostile enough to the Czar, to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, to the King of Prussia and M. DE BISMARCK, to make demonstrations regardless of questions of politeness and to the respect due a guest, while another portion of the people, the worst element of the Republican Party, were mad at seeing the Emperor NAPOLEON entertaining the men he ought to be fighting. Still another fraction was jealous at the success of the Emperor NAPOLEON in bringing all these Kings by divine right to Paris, and these sentiments all combined made up a sum total of bad feeling which filled the air with bad presentiments, and prepared the public for that vague *something*, which is often more terrible than the reality.

The King of Prussia and M. DE BISMARCK have been received with curiosity, but not with anything like a warm greeting. At one place at the review yesterday, M. BISMARCK must have heard some expressions about Luxemburg addressed to him that were far from agreeable.

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

History of the London Negotiations—The Part Taken by the English Government.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 5.

The "correspondence respecting the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg," just published by the Government, adds little to what had been already made known in these pages and elsewhere; nor does it contradict the general belief and opinion current during the progress of the negotiations. We learn from the first dispatch in this series (a letter from Lord STANLEY to Lord COWLEY) that NAPOLEON really did regard Luxemburg in the hands of the Prussians as a menace to France. Lord STANLEY says:

"Prince DE LA TOUR D'AVERGNE stated to me (on April 10) his personal opinion that the French Government must, sooner or later, insist on the withdrawal of the Prussian garrison from Luxemburg. I asked why, as that garrison had been there for many years, objection was now taken to its continuance. He said that the circumstances of Germany had entirely changed; that the old Confederation existed merely for defensive purposes; that its forces were made up by the contingents of several Powers; that its machinery was complicated, and that its action was slow. The circumstances were now altogether different; the whole power was concentrated in the hands of Prussia; and Luxemburg, in the possession of a Prussian garrison, would no longer be merely a defensive position for Germany, but would henceforth be an offensive position against France."

But Prussia was not at all disposed to concede what France was disposed to insist upon. The gravity of the situation at this time is shown in a letter from her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin to Lord STANLEY, and in a dispatch of Count BISMARCK's. In the former Lord ADOLPHUS LOFTUS, writing on April 13, says:

"The excitement which had reigned here in all classes of society in consequence of the Luxemburg question at the commencement of the week has somewhat subsided. There is more calmness in the public mind, but at the same time an equal firmness to resist any aggressive demands of France on Germany. But although the fears entertained at one time for the maintenance of the peace are less strong, the hopes for eventual pacific arrangement of the question are not greater. I saw Baron THILE yesterday, but could ascertain nothing from him which could throw any light on the present state of the question, or give any hopes that the current leading to war had been turned."

And on the same day on which this intelligence reached Lord STANLEY he learned from Count BISMARCK himself that—

"In the actual state of things in Germany, Prussia is not in a position to consent to the separation, under any form, of Luxemburg from Germany, or to the evacuation of the fortress."

To a proposition made by Baron BEUST for settling the difficulty by leaving the King of Holland in possession of Luxemburg or to hand the Duchy over to Belgium, Count BISMARCK opposed the same consideration—the sentiments of his countrymen—declaring that he could not go into Baron BEUST's scheme against the public feeling of Germany; that, as far as he could see, it was not likely that this indispensable condition would be fulfilled, and, therefore, he could only maintain the *status quo*.

But the *status quo* meant war. That it was thus regarded by Lord STANLEY we may see in a dispatch addressed by him to our representative in Berlin, in which the imminence and the risks of conflict were held up before Count BISMARCK in a very warning way. Does no expedient occur to Prussia, Lord STANLEY asks, for averting war?

"Her interests are more involved in the result than those of any other part of Germany. She has a very long sea coast and ports to defend, while the season is favorable for maritime operations; she has no means of resisting naval pressure by France on her own coasts, and the havoc which the naval superiority of France would enable her to commit on German commerce not only in Europe, but also in other parts where it is actively carried on, might produce a very serious financial crisis in Germany. It would seem, therefore, desirable that Prussia should look to these considerations."

Nothing could show more clearly how great was the danger of a most destructive war only a few weeks ago than such a dispatch as we have just quoted from. Negotiation must have come to a desperate pass when so cautious and moderate a statesman as Lord STANLEY thought it advisable to threaten one party with the fleets of the other. But that the French Emperor himself ever took an obstinate position does not appear. From a dispatch of Lord STANLEY's, dated April 23, it appears that NAPOLEON had demanded a cession of territory from Prussia, but by that time the demand was withdrawn; and all the Emperor insisted upon was the evacuation and resignation of Luxemburg by Prussia. As we have seen, two proposals to that effect had been made by Austria—her favorite one evidently being the cession of Luxemburg to Belgium, on condition of the surrender to France of some portion of the Belgian territory. But this proposition was disposed of by the declaration of Belgium that such an arrangement was impossible, for she could surrender no part of her territory; and by the declaration of NAPOLEON that he would not accept any such cession if it were offered. To Her Majesty's Government there seemed three possible alternatives of solving the difficulty. The first, the consignment of the fortress absolutely and intact to the keeping of the King of Holland, the territorial sovereign; the second, the demolition of the fortress as a place of war, leaving the undefended town still in the possession of the King of Holland; the third, the transfer to Belgium of the fortress, either with or without the remainder of the Grand Duchy; the willingness of Belgium to accept the trust, within either limitations being ascertained, and the consent of the Powers by whom the Belgian territory is now guaranteed being secured, so that such guarantee should be made to comprise Luxemburg. These were the points which Her Majesty's Government considered might come into discussion if the main point of the evacuation of the fortress by Prussian troops were conceded by Prussia. But that was just the difficulty. The representations of Her Majesty's Government and the suggestions of other Cabinets had, so far, no hopeful effect upon Count BISMARCK, who seems to have contented himself with making no answer to them. At this juncture Russia came forward with a proposal of a Conference, of which we first learn in a dispatch dated April 24. Prussia acceded to the plan; but on the 27th Count BERNSTORFF called on Lord STANLEY to say that Count BISMARCK was ready "to do what was in his power to prepare public opinion in Germany, so that it might allow Prussia to accept, as the result of a Conference, some such arrangement as had been suggested; but that Prussia could not bind herself beforehand, nor concede what was asked to the demand of France." Upon this Lord STANLEY pointed out to the Prussian Ambassador the objections that presented themselves to the proposal of going into a Conference without knowing whether either of the parties directly concerned was willing to accept the decision to which it might come. Lord STANLEY says:

"I informed Count BERNSTORFF that, although regretting to have set aside any proposal that tended to peace, I regarded these obstacles as insurmountable, and Her Majesty's Government could not consent to take part in a Conference except on an assurance from both parties that they would abide by its results."

Affairs were now at as bad a pass as ever; but they mended immediately. Count BERNSTORFF returned to Lord STANLEY soon after his Excellency had heard the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, and read the following telegram which he had just received:

"Count WIMPFFEN announces to Count BISMARCK that the French Government has declared to Prince METTERNICH that they accept conference on basis of neutralization of Luxemburg. Count BISMARCK has replied that Prussia will do the same, and Count BISMARCK expects an invitation; and that Prussia is prepared to concede the evacuation and the razing of the fortress, if the Conference expresses as the result of its discussion the wish that she should do so, and at the same time gives a European guarantee for the neutrality of Luxemburg, such as now exists in the case of Belgium."

Count BISMARCK adds that it is desirable that a Conference should be convoked without loss of time, in order that the continued armaments of France may not compel Prussia to adopt a similar course.

The "adhesion" of Count BISMARCK must have been sudden; for we also see that at an interview which Lord A. LOFTUS had with the Count on the 26th of April, all the Prussian Minister could say was that: "If a Conference should be proposed, Prussia would accept it, but without any basis and without taking any engagements beforehand," Lord A. LOFTUS adds:

"It was useless to endeavor to induce his Excellency to change his decision on this point. It was evident to me that the decision of the Prussian Government is taken, and that the King of Prussia will give no promise to withdraw the garrison from Luxemburg previous to a Conference; nor will Count BISMARCK, from the tenor of his observations to me, bind Prussia beforehand to accept any decision to which a Conference may come."

However, the determination of Count BISMARCK being fixed, the rest was easy. The Conference met in London upon the basis of Austria's amended proposition; the draft of a treaty drawn up by Lord STANLEY was laid before the Conference, and a satisfactory result was speedily arrived at. We may add that at this last moment Count BISMARCK strongly stipulated for the neutralization of the Duchy, and for its being placed under a European guarantee, which was not at first provided for. "This stipulation," his Excellency said, "was the great consideration to Prussia for the withdrawal of her garrison. It was the condition which would render the concession of Prussia palatable to the public opinion of Germany." Moreover, Count BISMARCK was resolved that the withdrawal of the Prussian garrison from the fortress must appear as the result of the arrangements agreed upon, and not as the motive for them.

Indeed, all through these momentous negotiations the Count carried himself with a high hand, and with apparent indifference as to whether they ended in peace or war. Lord STANLEY's part in them was most important; and the happy result may be very much attributed to his caution and skill, and to a high-minded impartiality which is much to his own credit and the honor of his country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Morals of Racing—Letter from Professor Goldwin Smith.

To the Editor of the Manchester Examiner and Times.

SIR: The correspondent of one of the journals, describing the Derby, says that among the cheering which hails the success of the victor "was to be heard here and there a sound, half scream, half sob, telling a tale of heavy loss, if not of absolute ruin." Subsequent report seems to confirm the tale.

This is the spectacle which Lord PALMERSTON compared to the Isthmian games. It is about as like the Isthmian games as the character of Lord PALMERSTON was like the character, cast in a narrow but genuine and noble mould, of the Greek hero. The reward of the victor at the Isthmian games was a crown of leaves; this with an inscription on enduring marble in his city, and the more enduring monument of PINDAR's verse. Of betting, I believe we have no record. If any sobs and screams mingled with the exultation of victory, they told only of the honorable agony of defeat.

If a parallel is to be sought in antiquity for these sports of ours, it should be sought rather in the delirious and degraded passions of the Roman circus in the last age of degenerate Rome.

It is needless to say that this is horse racing no longer. It is a gigantic system, or rather frenzy of national gambling. The horses are no more than the two straws pulled from a haystack, or the two drops of rain running together down the window pane, on which, for want of anything better, gamblers have been known to stake their money. The whole kingdom at the approach of the Derby becomes a gambling table, at which men who never saw a horse-race, who could not tell the points of a horse, who would not know *Hermit* from a hack, and even women and boys hasten to taste the vile delight of gambling, often to their demoralization, sometimes to their ruin.

As to the pretence of keeping up the breed of horses, it is needless to say that it is about as valid and about as sincere as the defence of fox-hunting on the ground that it clears the country of vermin. Gambling—gambling, every year more extensive, every year for higher stakes, as the need of excitement increases—this is now the grand national amusement, and its crisis is the great national event.

The men of the Commonwealth put a stop to bear-baiting and the other "sports" of that time. This is set down as a proof of their moroseness, and MACAULAY says, in his epigrammatic way, that the bear-baiting was put down, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators. VANE or CROMWELL would probably have answered that it was not because it gave pleasure, but because the pleasure which it gave was an ignoble, unmanly, and degrading pleasure, unworthy alike of a Christian and of an English citizen. Those days, however, are gone by. Nobody would now propose to interfere legally with any amusement not contrary to public order or decency. We have learnt that a censorship of manners in attempting to cure throws in the disease. If, indeed, as the *Times* tells us, the aristocracy, our hereditary legislators, are gambling away their estates and impoverishing their titles, it may become necessary that the State should step in for the protection of hereditary wisdom. But otherwise, as offences against Heaven must be left to the jurisdiction of Heaven, so moral diseases must be left to moral cures.

It is hard to meet in any moral philosopher with a good diagnosis of the moral malady of gambling, or a good prescription for its cure. Moral philosophers occupy themselves too much with general sentiments and theories, too little with the practical examination and treatment of the infirmities to which humanity is heir; they are too much of the preacher and essayist, too little of the physician. There seems to be no principle or propensity in human nature in itself evil; our vices are the depravations or over-excitements of natural tendencies and desires. The feeling of hope, or whatever it is that leads us to venture and aspire, is capable, I presume, like other feelings, of being over-excited by artificial stimulants, such as the gambling table or the betting ring affords. Or perhaps a lower but more natural explanation may be found in the love of gain combined with the dislike of labor. But one thing seems certain—that the passion for gambling prevails only in the absence of any worthy object of interest or desire. A man whose mind was full of manly aspirations, or whose heart was occupied by strong and pure affections, would not be seen waiting at the telegraph office, with agony in his face, for the news of a horse-race, or heard screaming and sobbing at a room because one animal had got his head before another. The clergymen and moralists who are lamenting and denouncing this base mania will find that, in the case of the individual, they will do little by attacking it directly. The only way of expelling the unhealthy and immoral interest is by implanting an interest which is healthy and moral.

And as with the individual, so it is with the nation. Give us a Parliament capable of being the organ of national aspiration and effort, let great questions be once more handled in earnest by great men, let our political chiefs once more display the qualities which touch a nation's heart, and the soul of England will soon cease to be absorbed by a horse-race.

That it should be absorbed at present is not wonderful. I see in the shop windows a caricature, the form of which is itself derived from the race-course. A jockey, whose looks bespeak him the most knavish of his tribe, is distancing his less cunning rivals in a race. This is a caricature of the Reform struggle in the House of Commons,—a caricature, no; but a simple picture of the humiliating reality. On the greatest of all national questions this Parliament, which Mr. LOWE calls heroic, not only allows itself, but is apparently content, to be ridden by cajolery and fraud; and the victory in legislation belongs to him who is most familiar with the tricks of the turf and most unscrupulous in practicing them. Who can blame the nation for turning its mind to a more genuine and a purer object of interest in a race-horse? I am, &c.,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

Victor Hugo and the Fenians.

In compliance with a request made to him from Dublin, M. VICTOR HUGO has addressed the following letter "to England:"

There is anguish in Dublin. Sentences of death follow fast one upon another. A letter now before us says: "The gallows is about to be erected, first for Gen. BURKE; next will come Capt. NEWBERRY and Capt. MCCLURE; then three others, KELLY, JOICE and CULLINAN. There is not a moment to spare. Women, young girls implore you. Will my letter reach you in time?" We read this, and do not believe it. They tell us the scaffold is ready. We reply that is not possible—CALCRAFT has nothing to do with politics. It is bad enough that he exists apart from it. No; the political scaffold is not possible in England. When England hailed KOSSUTH it was not that she might imitate the gibbets of Hungary; it was not for the purpose of renewing the hangings of Sicily that England glorified GARIBALDI. Else what would signify the hurrahs of London and of Southampton? Put an end, if it was so, to all your Polish, Greek and Italian committees. No; England, in 1867, will not execute Ireland. That ELIZABETH will not behead that MARY STUART. The nineteenth century exists. Hang BURKE! Impossible! Go, copy TALLAFERRO killing JOHN BROWN, CHACON killing LOPEZ, GEFFRARD killing young DELORME, FERDINAND killing PISCANE! What! after the English Revolution! after the French Revolution! in the great and luminous epoch in which we live! So, then, nothing has been said, nothing written, nothing thought, nothing proclaimed, nothing done within the last forty years. What! such things shall be done in the presence of us who are more than spectators, who are witnesses! What! the old savage penalties shall still subsist! to this hour such sentences as these shall be pronounced: "Such a one, on such a day, you shall be drawn on a hurdle to the place of your punishment; then your body shall be cut into four quarters, which shall be at the disposal of Her Majesty, who will command to be done with them according to her good pleasure!" What! on a May or June morning, to-day, to-morrow, a man, because he has a political or national faith, because he has struggled for that faith, because he has been vanquished, shall be bound with cords, shall have a black cap drawn over his face, and be hanged and strangled until death ensued. No! you are not England for that. You have at present a disadvantage over France, that you are a free nation. France, as great as England, is not mistress of herself, and that is a sad diminution. You pride yourself upon it. Be it so. But beware. It is possible to go back a century in one day. To recede even to the political gallows! You, England! Then erect a statute to JEFFERYS. Meanwhile we will erect a statue to VOLTAIRE. Do you give it a thought? You have SHERIDAN and FOX, who founded parliamentary eloquence; you have HOWARD, who ventilated the prison and made punishment merciful; you have WILBERFORCE, who abolished Slavery; you have ROWLAND HILL, who vivified postal currency; you have COBDEN, who created free trade; you have given to the world the colonizing impulse; you have constructed the first Transatlantic cable; you have full possession of political manhood; you exercise the grand right of citizenship magnificently in all its forms; you have a free Press, free speech, freedom of conscience, freedom of association, free trade, household freedom, personal freedom; you are about, through reform, to arrive at universal suffrage; you are the land of the vote, the poll, the meeting; you are the mighty people of the *habeas corpus*. Well, then, to all this splendor and this glory BURKE hanged; and precisely because you are the greatest of free peoples you become the least. It is unknown what a ravage one drop of shame makes in glory. From being the first you sink to be last. What means this inverted ambition? In presence of these gibbets, worthy of the insanity of GEORGE III. the continent would no longer recognize the august Great Britain of progress. The nations would turn away their face. A frightful blunder against civilization would have been committed, and by whom? By England! Lugubrious surprise! Stupor of indignation! What more hideous than a sun whence all at once night should issue! No, no, no! I repeat; you are not England for that. You are England to set an example to the nations of progress, work, initiative, truth, right, reason, justice, majesty of freedom. You are England to present the spectacle of life, and not the example of death. Europe recalls you to your duty. To speak at this moment in behalf of these condemned men is to come to the aid of Ireland; it is also to come to the aid of England. The one is in danger as regards her autonomy; the other as regards her glory. The gibbets will not be erected. Burke, McClure, McAfferty, Kelly, Joice, Cullinan, shall not die. Wives and daughters who have written to a proscribed man, it is needless to make yourselves black robes. Look with confidence on your children sleeping in their cradles. It is a woman, dressed in mourning, who rules England. A mother ill not make orphans; a widow will not make widows.

The Steamer China at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, June 17.

The steamer *China* arrived here from Liverpool at 9 o'clock this morning. She has one hundred passengers. Purser BOYD reports fair weather during the voyage.

CUBA.

Arrival of the Raleigh with Havana Dates to the 13th inst.—Royal Decree Regarding the Revenue—A Secret Pamphlet—Mexican Affairs.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 12.

The *Gaceta*, official organ for the island, of the 9th, publishes in full the royal decrees concerning the thorough reform of the revenue and financial administration granted by Her Most Catholic Majesty ISABELLA the Second to the ever faithful island.

By its tenor the Captain-General remains the supreme commander in all branches of affairs. The special bureau for making up the accounts of the Government is forthwith abolished.

The office of the Intendente, with a $20,000 salary, is abolished, and a Chief Treasurer appointed, at an expense of $5,000.

The number of dismissals in the Custom-house amount's to over 120, and orders for many more dismissals are expected by the next mail from Spain.

The unwarrantable proceeding of the Bishop of Havana, lately announced to the public, has not gone unrebuked. A violent pamphlet has been secretly circulated, denouncing his selfishness, and has brought about an inquisitorial visit from the police to all the printing offices of the city, thus far without any success.

Shipments of provisions to the City of Vera Cruz goes on, but that of war material has been quietly discontinued.

Some dissatisfaction is felt here by the trading community at the establishment of a quarantine of ten days for all vessels arriving in New-Orleans from this island. The *Commercial Bulletin* inserts a complaint pointed at the pleasure some correspondents find in filling up their writings with doleful tales of pests and disease.

Our city journals, excepting the *Siglo*, are all venting their rage, caused by the sorry collapse of the Mexican Empire, upon the Republican leaders, especially JUAREZ, LERDO, &c. The *Correo de la Habana*, copying from the *Indicador*, of New-Orleans, says that they are no better than the lower highwaymen. The *Diario* of the 12th indulges in a leader very insulting to the Mexicans, going so far as to hint that the fall of Queretaro can only be compared to the battle of San Jacinto, Texas.

The *Siglo*, which might stand up for the abused parties, has been warned by the Censor that not a word will be allowed to appear in print calculated to favor republican governments.

Mr. HOFFMAN, the Consular Agent of JUAREZ, before leaving this city under orders from Gen. MANZANO, protested against the high-handed proceedings, claiming the sum of $100,000 damages from the Spanish Government for being compelled to leave his business, &c.

The steamship *Eagle*, from New-York, arrived this morning. A Mrs. FRANCES VALDEZ died during the trip and was buried at sea.

There was a very extensive conflagration last night at Guanabacoa; a whole block of buildings was destroyed. Some ten or twelve persons are reported to be dangerously injured.

MEXICO.

Interesting Notes About the Capture of Queretaro.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 17.

The following is an extract of a private letter written by an officer of the Liberal army to his brother in Monterey:

QUERETARO, May 20, 1867.

DEAR BROTHER: Col. LOPEZ, commanding the regiment of the Empress, (probably for the purpose of saving his life in case of defeat,) delivered to us the fort of the Convent de la Cruz, the key to all the fortifications. This took place on the morning of the 15th inst., at 4:30 o'clock, and immediately our regiment and that of the Lopezes Padres occupied this post, finding all the troops of the enemy asleep except the centries. When we reached the fort we jumped over the entrenchments, surprised the guards, and at once occupied all points of the fortifications. The surprise was so complete that when we challenged them, they found the points of our bayonets at their breasts, and the soldiers, officers and chiefs surrendered without firing a single shot during the whole affair. All this was effected by the two regiments above, and during the whole time the lines of the besiegers and besieged remained in their position. After we found ourselves master of the most important point, we marched with companies of our regiment into the midst of the enemy to the principal square, and ascended to the steeple of the Franciscan Church, of course without the knowledge of the enemy. At daybreak we commenced ringing the bells of the church, and began firing at all points. The enemy, not knowing what had happened, awoke, frigatened and in the greatest confusion. Disorder was the result, the enemy running in all directions, without the hope of escape, as whenever they struck any part of our lines they were fired at from the front and by us from the rear. This was a death-blow—no one escaping.

Twelve officers, Captains and Lieutenants, on the 16th of May, addressed a letter to Gen. ESCOBEDO, stating the enlistments which Marshal

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Grand Success of the Exhibition—Departments of Machinery—General Survey.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 31, 1867.

I must be permitted to refer again to the singularly erroneous reports which were sent out about the great Exhibition at the time of the opening, and which are now coming back to us. From the first day I told you in this place that the Exhibition was a colossal success and the greatest curiosity of modern times. This opinion is now the opinion of every man who sees it. Men return from it in amazement and despair; amazement at what they have seen, and despair at the thought that they may never be able to see it all. The desire to see it, in countries where the truth is known about it, amounts to a delirium, and the swell of visitors is now growing perceptible every day. The writers who could have had so little respect for their readers as to pronounce it a failure, must have been either too prejudiced to write the truth, too green to comprehend the subject, or too lazy to examine well what they pretended to give an opinion about. A man may walk through the six miles of historical pictures in the Palace of Versailles, with some sort of satisfaction, in four hours; to walk through the Exhibition with the same satisfaction will require a month. The Exhibition is therefore a colossal success, the like of which has never been seen, and those who can give the time to see it all and examine it all will be favored persons indeed.

But there is a better proof of the success of the Exhibition than anything I may say on my own authority. The daily admissions now run as high some days as 75,000, and the outlay, which was 20,000,000 of francs, is likely to be repaid, with 40,000,000 over—that is to say, the Company are now threatened with a net profit on the undertaking of 40,000,000 of francs!

ANOTHER OUTSIDE REMARK.

The French are showing just the least susceptibility possible at certain rather ostentatious exhibitions of foreign nations. For the last few years Paris has got to be such a rendezvous for the rest of the world, and the city lives so much by its foreign visitors, that a much greater attention has been shown than formerly to the feelings of foreigners in the matter of the display of war trophies, and other objects of self-glorification. The whole nation has insensibly fashioned itself to this line of conduct, and it is therefore with a certain degree of ill-humor that the Parisians look at the considerable and really ostentatious display of war material and of statues of warriors made especially by Prussia and England. The arrangements of Prussia for the Exhibition were made of course before the war cloud of a month ago came up, but her monstrous cannons and her proud and dictatorial looking statues of the King and of BISMARCK were actually brought to the Champ de Mars at the moment the question of peace or war was at its angriest stage. In a former letter I spoke of the manner in which many of the nations in the Exhibition had fallen naturally, and apparently without thinking of it, into a demonstration of their national colors and their national characteristics, and I referred to the fact that the American department was as pale and colorless and unpretentious in its general physiognomy as it well could be. In view of the observations now made about other nations we are glad that it is so.

A PROMENADE AMONG THE MACHINES.

The machinery, after all, is the test of the progress of nations; arranged as it is here, it is only a pleasure to look at it, and it is actually the rendezvous of the crowd. With their love for dramatic effect and for the decorative art, the French have so mixed up the useful and the fancy as to captivate the attention of all. An immense number of the manufacturing trades are here operating before the eyes, and one comes away from the Exhibition feeling as if he had stolen the secrets of the half of mankind. He goes away feeling as if he knew how to manufacture all the curious fabrics he may come in contact with in the future, but whether he does or not, it is yet certain that he goes away with his general stock of intelligence largely added to.

In my last I was taking the reader through the machinery department of Belgium, when the King and Emperor appeared and blocked up our progress. The Belgian machinery ranks as one of the surprises of the Exhibition. The English especially, with their insular self-sufficiency look at it with astonishment. The exhibition is extensive; the machines, such as cotton and wool spinners, carpet and lace weavers, iron working machines, and a hundred other useful and usual machines are practical and as modern as are to be found any where. The little nation of busy bees will hereafter be counted in with the great manufacturing communities in the front rank.

We notice, also, magnificent church organs; Belgium is, in fact, famous for these. Then more curious engines; the Belgian manufacturers also have gone crazy on this subject. Here we come to a group of carpet-weavers; Brussels carpet is famous the wide world over. And a group of lace-weavers; Brussels lace is equally widely known. We surprise the secret, and go off feeling proud that we know so much more than when we came in. We have got our money back, and that is something. But what a blessing! A while back we had our ears reposed by the stuffed crocodiles of the Viceroy of Egypt, and the India-rubber elephant of the King of Siam. Here is a huge machine that makes no noise, even with a great cog-wheel of fifteen feet diameter. We give our ears a good resting, and then plunge from

EUROPE INTO AFRICA.

But when I say Africa it is only a manner of speaking, for I mean Algeria, and Algeria is France. Nevertheless, the first objects that meet our eyes are a lot of natives of the colony, sitting cross-legged and bare-legged as well, working at all the different industries known to that poorly-colonized and thriftless colony, such as making corks by hand, weaving turbans and other cheap articles of wearing-apparel, making gold-decorated slippers and cheap jewelry. They attract a great crowd.

We fall now into the busiest and most attractive section of the Exhibition. It is here in a large vacant space left in the Algerian section, and which made the Algerians look as if they had brought with them for exhibition the desert of Sahara, that the Imperial Commission have quartered the working manufactories, which form such a feature of the Exhibition, and about which so much has been said and written. It is a great

BEE-HIVE OF INDUSTRY.

We have here the various sewing-machines all at work; the manufactories of boots and shoes by steam machinery: it does not take too much out of one's time to stand till the boot is made from beginning to end; the manufacture of felt hats from the weighing out of the wool to the trimming of the hat; the manufacture of jewelry, of printers' types, of artificial flowers, of machinery gloves, of chocolate, of nails, of buttons; we have the printing of cards, the casting of stereotype plates, the binding of books, the engraving of wood by steam, the cutting of diamonds. Hundreds of men and women ply their busy fingers in these various employments, regardless of the crowds that surround them and devour them with their eyes. Dozens of queer little engines, moved by a mysterious power below the floor, keep bobbing up and down, and out and in, and round and round, with pistons, and cranks, and wheels, and hammers, and spikes and nothing could be more curious or impressive than the movements of these various combinations of machinery, moved by a hidden power, and hitting, and turning, and stopping off, and coming on, just when the workmen wish, and thus looking as if they had as much brains, and were as much human, as the workmen themselves. The intelligence man is able to put into inert matter was never before seen to better advantage. If one could see the agency by which all these intelligent little movements were produced; if he could see the cranks, the pistons, the steam cylinders, the boilers, the fire, and the men at the fire, it would be less curious. As it is, one looks at these movements with something of awe mixed with fear; but as he looks he becomes charmed, and finally finds difficulty in tearing himself away. He could stay the whole day and watch them without getting tired; and here again he goes away carrying new secrets, and a large addition to his fund of general intelligence.

THE FRENCH SECTION.

We are now fairly in the French section of machinery, and I should make here the general remark that since the Exhibition of 1855 at Paris, the progress of the French in this particular has been immense. At that Exhibition the machinery of England and the United States was so far in advance of the French as not only to beat it on every field, but to be in fact an object of curiosity. Now I see reproduced at this Exhibition in the French Department every instrument then exhibited by the United States or England, in many instances altered or improved upon to suit French ideas, and in all cases well enough imitated to do honor to the original. Many or most of the ideas have not been paid for to the inventors; but we have the consolation of knowing that humanity in general has profited by them. Now we see (and it is the astonishment of everybody, even of the French themselves,) their machinery department developed to such an extent as to place them in the front rank in the Exhibition for the number of good and useful machines. Their strides in these twelve years in this direction have been enormous. And as the new ideas which were planted there have yielded and fructified, so now those which will be left behind by the present Exhibition will also be put to the same good account.

We thus see that the French are not remarkable as inventors, but that their claim for talent in perfecting is well founded. Nevertheless, they are far from admitting that they do not rank among the first as inventors, and they have a way of stealing and claiming the work of others in this particular which is only equaled by the English. For example, here is a steam elevator, such as is applied to the lifting of persons and baggage to the upper stories of hotels; and although the thing was never heard of in France till introduced into the Grand Hotel six years ago, and was then borrowed from the United States, the invention is now claimed as French. Perhaps this one works better than the American one; it certainly does move with the utmost steadiness, and appears very perfect; but those at home no doubt do the same. It is time, I may say in passing, that a respectable elevator were put into the Grand Hotel; the present one is always out of repair, and falls so often that they have been obliged at last to put a catch to it, so that it cannot fall more than a foot at any one place without being caught.

Let us pursue our inspection of this section, noting down the things that most arrest our attention. Here is a curious little machine for reproducing steel engravings by steam. It looks like an improvement on the machine which was exhibited in the American department of the exhibition of 1855 for producing busts in the same way. Then we come to wood carving machines, an industry which employs thousands of men at Paris, and which is one of the most remarkable productions of the country. Then here is an India rubber manufactory, which shows all the process, from the boiling of the original flakes of inspissated juice, to the kneading and rolling out of the rubber, and its final shaping into overshoes. "One knows it is India rubber by the smell," for the premium of 5,000f. offered many years ago by the Academy of Sciences of France to the discoverer of a method of preparing India rubber without the admixture of sulphur, has not yet been drawn from the Academy's treasury.

Here are now several big iron planing machines, one much larger and more powerful than the one in the American department, and which cost so much to bring from home. Then a cannon rifler from Mulhouse, built by order of the Minister of Marine, which is 26 feet long, and weighs 50,000 pounds—a perfect mountain of solid pieces of metal. Here are the big engines and monster fly wheels of the establishment of M. FARCOT, at St. Ouen, in the environs of Paris, the largest manufacturer of engines at Paris, and the one who has furnished the largest number of the curious engines which at regular distances furnish the propelling force of the machinery department. We come now to a collection of steam road carriages, of which there must be twenty altogether in the Exhibition, nearly the whole number being furnished by France and England, the latter furnishing the most. This important experiment appears to me not to have made a foot of advance since the Exhibition of 1855, for certainly if it were possible to make a traffic on the roads profitable by these machines we should have seen some example of it. The roads in France and England are about as smooth and level as they ever will be, and no employment has thus far been given to them. Moreover, there does not seem to be much improvement in the form or tractile qualities of these pretended improved machines.

The locomobiles for turning out-door implements of all kinds are much more useful, and are here, as in several of the other sections, largely and well represented.

We come now to the magnificent display of carriages, in which all the best French fabricants are represented, and most of whom are marked "*hors concours*," (out of competition.) The whole exhibition might as well have been marked thus, for it is so far in advance of all others as not to be put in comparison.

Here is the Railroad department, largely represented, but with the souvenir of GRANT's magnificent New-Jersey locomotive and tender in one's mind, he is incapable of judging these. But the locomotives of Gouin and Saignier, and those of Paris, are fine specimens of railway material; they are especially powerful and strong, and, like French houses, are built to bring dividends as much to the son as to the father. The French railway passenger cars are elegant and comfortable as far as upholstery goes, but they lack the collateral comforts of the American cars, or I should rather say of American trains. The locomotive and cars are so heavy that that they would soon knock to pieces any ordinary American road. We see also here one of FELL's cars for the passage of Mont Cenis, in the Alps, by a new system of steam traction he is trying to apply to all the mountain passes.

AWARDS OF GRAND MEDALS.

The juries have determined upon the granting of twenty grand medals, for exceptional or extraordinary merit, and the names of the recipients of these medals are already known and are as follows: the United States taking two, in the persons of Prof. HUGHES, of Kentucky, and Dr. EVANS, of Paris, (for the Sanitary Commission,) which is a large proportion in our favor.

The Emperor, for workmen's houses; M. JACOBI, Prussia, for galvanoplasty; MAME & Co., Tours, France, printing; GAUDET, France, metallurgy; BESSMER, France, steels; MATHIEU, France, surgical instruments; SCHNEIDER, France, iron works; HUGHES, United States, electric telegraph; Isthmus of Suez Company, English Life Boat Society, forges and workshops of the Mediterranean; FARCOT, France, steam-engines; PASTEUR, France, preservation of wines; MARES, France, cure of oidium; International Society for Help to Wounded, Sanitary Commission of United States; DUFRESNE, France, gilding with mercury without danger to workmen; Algeria, for its cotton; Brazil, for the same.

THE RUN ON THE SOVEREIGNS.

The presence of so many sovereigns or to-be sovereigns at Paris, has literally turned the heads of a large class of people, who station themselves all day long at the doors of the Exhibition or on certain corners of the streets, and refuse to be comforted till they have seen half a dozen crowned heads. The exhibition is the great trap to catch the unfortunate monarchs in, and people go there and hunt through its labyrinthine windings just as hunters do the forests after game; and then they come home, radiant and happy, and boast of having seen their half a dozen, just as an Indian warrior would boast of his half a dozen scalps, or a hunter of his pairs of game! None of the innocent weaknesses of poor human nature are so seductive as flunkeyism, and none are so sure to finish badly. From flunkeyism to armored livery is but a step, and from this to ridicule another.

MALAKOFF.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—SCRIBNER & Co. publish, in a very attractive form, a charming series of essays by DONALD G. MITCHELL, entitled *Rural Studies, with Hints for Country Places*. The volume includes the essays *De Rebus Ruris*, which have attracted so much attention during the past year in the pages of *Hours at Home*, as well as those upon the same general subject published in the *Horticulturist*. The letter-press is illustrated with numerous diagrams and architectural drawings by the author, which, though not pretending to artistic effect, serve really to illustrate his suggestions as to the laying out and improvement of grounds, and the construction and adornment of country dwellings. Apart from its purely literary excellences, the volume possesses for those who intend to make a permanent or transient settlement in the country a practical value which few books written by professed architects and landscape gardeners possess. Mr. MITCHELL is not, by any means, a mere theorist in regard to country life. His practical experience as a farmer, in connection with his scholarly culture, enables him to write with a thorough knowledge of details, and an artistic appreciation of what is necessary to make country life agreeable as well as profitable. No one who has passed his whole life in the drudgery of farmwork could give advice more understandingly, and such a person could of course have no conception of what a city gentleman wants to know in beginning country life. Mr. MITCHELL does know this, and his suggestions in regard to the best method of laying out ornamental grounds and gardens; in regard to rebuilding and remodeling houses, and other matters pertaining to everyday country life, are in the highest degree practical and valuable. The author does not write for men who, having plenty of money to waste, are willing to place themselves in the hands of architects and landscape gardeners, who are always ready to spend whatever sum put at their disposal, but for gentlemen of taste and culture, but of moderate means, who have an interest in making their money go as far as it can in seconding their taste for rural life. To such persons Mr. MITCHELL's book will be a most valuable guide and assistant.

—In the second volume of his *Records of the New-York Stage from 1750 to 1860*, published by T. H. MORRILL, Mr. IRELAND brings his labor of love to a close. He has done valuable service to history, and great credit to himself in these volumes. It is not to be expected that the work should appear in the form of regular history; it is rather a chronicle, the vast repertory of facts from which history may hereafter be written. With patient industry worthy of the highest praise Mr. IRELAND has set down the current facts concerning play-houses, players and plays from the origin of the drama in this City; he has given brief sketches of all the theatres that have existed, of all the notable actors and actresses and singers who have appeared on our boards, and embodied in his records an infinite number of casts and references to plays long ago forgotten. We learn that the work was limited to about three hundred copies, all of which were eagerly taken. It is to be hoped that the author has secured plates of the book, so that a second edition, which is pretty sure to be needed ere long, may be printed. Among the subscribers to the work we notice Edwin Booth, Judge Daly, Edwin Forrest, G. H. Purser, Mrs. F. Wheatley, P. T. Barnum, Mary Gannon, John Gilbert, J. H. Hackett, A. Oakey Hall, Miss Henriques, Henry Placide, John Sefton, Mrs. Vernon, Gen. Wetmore, and many others, more or less connected with the theatrical profession.

—American admirers of THACKERAY are indebted to Mr. JAMES T. FIELDS for a charming volume of minor essays by the great English novelist, entitled *Early and Late Papers*, hitherto uncollected. The volume consists, as the title indicates, of THACKERAY's minor contributions to *Fraser*, *Punch* and other English periodicals, which the author was too busy or too indifferent to collect himself, but which the American editor rightly considered worthy of being placed within the reach of readers in general. The fine wit, the polished satire, the genial humor of THACKERAY were never displayed to better advantage than in these light, easy, conversational essays, while the finish of his style gives a charm even to his most trifling compositions. Mr. FIELDS says that much yet remains uncollected of this great master's contributions to the current magazine literature of the day, and he promises that at some future time other volumes, similar in character to the present one, may appear from the same press—that of TICKNOR & FIELDS.

—Mr. CHARLES LASSALLE, of this City, has received the first volume of the *Paris Guide*, published in Paris by LACROIX, VERBOECKHOVEN & Co., to which we have already called the attention of our readers. Those intending to visit Paris during the continuance of the Exhibition will find this work a very complete and convenient guide. The literary matter has been furnished by the most celebrated writers of France, and forms an agreeable contrast to the usual style of guide books. The work is profusely illustrated with wood-cuts of buildings, statuary, paintings and other objects of art, with maps, and with plans of the theatres and other public edifices of the French capital. A stranger in Paris, by carefully studying this *Guide*, could soon make himself familiar with every portion of the city, and in the most pleasant manner. It is not often one can find such men as LOUIS BLANC, RENAN, MICHELET, TH. GOUTIER and EDMUND ABOUT, to act as *valets-de-place*.

—*The Memorial of Mary E. Smalley*, late the wife of JOHN W. SARLES, Pastor of the Central Baptist Church, Brooklyn, is dedicated to the church and congregation of which the lady was a member, and is especially commended to the young. It is one of those records of private life which scarcely warrant criticism, but which are of great interest to those who fall within the sphere reached by the labors or the fame of the individual. It seems to be a plain, concise and interesting record of the life of a worthy member of society and of the church, and aspires in some degree to literary claim by giving a great number of verses composed by the subject of the memoir. Some of these poems are of more than ordinary merit, and the whole book commends itself, not only to immediate friends but to the public, by its hopeful Christian tone and its simple and pleasant narration of the incidents of a good and useful life.

—The revised edition of PHILIP GILBERT HAMILTON's *Painter's Camp* republished at Boston by ROBERTS BROTHERS, is a great improvement on the first. The long and profitless discussion about the social position of artists, which occupied so much space in the first edition, has been judiciously cut down, but the book would have been better had it been left out altogether. Some of Mr. HAMILTON's descriptions of natural scenery are graphic and effective, and he gives an interesting account of his experiments in hut, tent and boat building with a view to make out-of-door sketching easy and agreeable in all hours. The faults of his book are numerous. He introduces too many trivial incidents, and frequently affects a humorous style which is not only very much out of keeping with the design of his book, but painfully unsuccessful.

—American readers of LOUISA MUHLBACH's historical romances will be disappointed in her *Henry the Eighth and Catharine Parr*, a translation of which has just been published by the APPLETONS. On almost every page she displays a want of familiarity with early English character, or rather, perhaps, a lack of ability to seize and portray it, which contrasts very unfavorably with the strength and ease with which she handles German history and German character. The story is loosely and inartistically constructed; the incidents are often trivial and long drawn out and many of the dialogues are tediously dull. If her object was to shed light on certain passages of English history, she has certainly failed in the attempt. The translation seems to have been carefully done, though now and then it reads too much like the English of a German.

—The APPLETONS have published the ninth annual edition of their *Handbook of Northern Travel*, being a guide through the Eastern, Middle and Western States, the Pacific States and Territories, and Canada. The work contains several well-executed maps, plans of important cities, and its information respecting routes, hotels and all other matters interesting to travelers, is brought down to the latest date. These guide-books occupy the same position in respect to American travel that MURRAY's do in Europe, and their increasing popularity is proof of their value to the tourist.

—Mr. F. N. OTIS, in his *History of the Panama Railroad*, published by the HARPERS', gives an account of the building of this important line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and a very favorable exhibit of its business prospects. The volume is illustrated with spirited wood engravings from sketches by the author.

—We have received from HURD & HOUGHTON the globe edition of DICKENS' *Old Curiosity Shop*, and the *Sketches* by "BOZ," bound in one volume, illustrated with designs by DARLEY and GILBERT. The volume is well printed, but it is a little too thick and clumsy to be held conveniently.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, have issued, in one volume, the globe edition of BULWER's *Caxtons*. The type is beautifully clear, large and readable; the paper delicately tinted, and the volume not inconveniently large for the use of the railway traveler.

—TICKNOR & FIELDS have published the diamond edition of *Martin Chuzzlewit*. The illustrations, by SOL EYTINGE, are admirable. No other American artist has succeeded so well in portraying the characters which CHARLES DICKENS has created.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Interview Between the Government Agents and the Chiefs of Santee Sioux.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT RANDALL, Dakotah Territory, Monday, June 3, 1867.

The late disaster at Fort Phil Kearny has led to the investigation of Indian affairs, and Gens. SULLY and PARKER have been appointed Commissioners for that purpose. The Commissioners are well known to the public—the former for his energy and bravery in expeditions against the hostile tribes of the Northwest, and the latter (a full-blood Indian) as a prominent member of Gen. GRANT's Staff. The candor and sincerity evinced, and the honesty and generosity practiced by the above-named gentlemen toward the Indians must, if such conduct avail anything, be productive of excellent results. Having been with them in council, I speak only of what I have seen and heard.

The following account of a talk between the Santee Sioux and the Commissioners may not be uninteresting to the public.

The talk was held at Fort Randall, whither the Indians had been invited by Gen. SULLY's direction. The Post is under command of Brevet Major JOSEPH BUSH, Twenty-second Infantry U. S. A., by whose order every preparation had been made. The Commanding Official, followed by Lieuts. JOHN COOLEY and ROBERT A. GIBSON, Twenty-second Infantry U. S. A., the Commissioners and your humble correspondent entered the room occupied by the Chiefs, who arose, when a general shaking of hands and an exchange of "How?" and "How koda?" (the usual Indian salutation) completed the introduction. All being seated, Gen. SULLY opened the talk, as follows:

"I have been sent by the President to visit the different tribes of Indians as far as the Yellow Stone, to see what their condition is and what we can do for their benefit. We were first sent up—six of us—to Powder-river country; there war was going on by some of the Indians, and we were sent by the President because we heard there were many of the Indians who did not wish to make war, and we separated the friendly from the unfriendly Indians, so that the troops could not interfere with them. While there the President sent us word by telegraph to go up the Missouri and to prevent as many young men as possible from going to join the war party. Some young men are sometimes foolish and they slip out of camp and join the war party, and that is the reason we have come up here. We don't think any of your men would do it. We go up to see the Unc-pa-pas, Yanc-to-nais, Rees, Crows and Blackfeet Sioux, and talk the same thing to them. We want you to tell us how you are getting along, how you like your reservation, and whatever you say will go straight to your Great Father in Washington. We are in a hurry to go up the river before the water gets too low, and will come to see your place in a steamboat."

WA-BA-SHA, principal chief of Santee Sioux, arose slowly, and, with great dignity, made the following speech in reply to Gen. SULLY:

"My white brother's words I think a good deal of. What my Great Father has told me, I think much of those words too. Of all the persons the Sun goes round, I am one who wishes to do right. I am a simple man on Earth. What I used to do I have put away, and have told my Great Father so. I do not want to go across to Minnesota, or back—(pointing toward the West) but only on the place where my Great Father told me to settle down, on the Missouri here. Now Indian life, I have left it alone. All I see among the whites I wish to do, and when I learn a little more and serve my Lord above, that is all I wish to do. What I have learned from my Great Father has gone in my ears and in my heart, and what he has told me I will live by, and want to live by, and want to live here by side of Missouri below. Only one thing that person can live with; by putting some seeds under the earth; and that is what I have done ever since I lived here except that time I came up here to see you. All I have to ask is that my Great Father will leave me up the Missouri River here, where I can live and make myself satisfied; that is all I have to say.

Gen. SULLY replied:

"I am glad to hear that all are satisfied with the land; some persons told me you were not, and I am glad to hear what you say is different from what I heard. If there is anything you want in your farming tell me. The Great Father is very anxious to have the Indians become like white people. I shall be back here in about two months, and will then see you, and will carry away word to your Great Father, and am then going straight to him. The Great Father is anxious to help you, but expects you to do all you can and wishes you to be happy. I will give you something to take to your people for the trouble of coming up here, and when I come back will shake hands with you again.

Gen. PARKER then spoke as follows:

What Gen. SULLY has said are my words too. I am also an Indian like yourselves, full-blood, brought up in the East among the Eastern Indians. Now I live in Washington, the home of the Great Father, and I know the words you have heard from Gen. SULLY are the words of the Great Father, for I have heard them. I am very glad to see that my brothers are contented on the reservation here on the Missouri, and I hope they will do well, cultivate the lands and farm it like the white people. The Great Father is anxious if they want anything to help them. If they want anything to cultivate their lands, if they want schoolmasters or mechanics, he wishes to send them out. The President has sent me out as one of the Commissioners to visit all the Indians with Gen. SULLY.

After another shake of hands by all of both parties, and the exchange of "How?" and "How koda?" the Council was broken up, and the Indians dismissed with an order on the Commissary for some provisions.

The Santee Sioux's are, as a tribe, friendly to the whites, and occupy a reservation about forty miles below this point. But an Indian whose character has been modified by the ameliorating influences of civilization, is a very different being from his hostile brother. Young Indians, like young white men, are fond of excitement, and many of them from the different Northern tribes are now on the war path. There are among the Indians, as Gen. SULLY informs me, leading characters, who, like the "bullies" so-called of civilized society lead the braves to battle. The wars are generally undertaken by the young men of various tribes under the leadership of a distinguished character, who in order to excite the otherwise peaceable to follow the war-path, cuts gashes in his flesh and with the blood streaming form his wounds, rides furiously into and through a village, exclaiming: "We must be avenged, our hunting-grounds are invaded, our brothers are slaughtered, and their bodies are hanging from the trees," &c., &c., the women add a chorus of wails and cries to such a harangue, and, like the excited populace of civilized life, the young men, in spite of the denials and remonstrances of the aged chiefs and warriors, rush to the standard of the infatuated leader. Under such circumstances the influence of the principal chief is inadequate to the control of hostile measures, inaugurated and carried to extremities by the "bullies" of Indian society.

To-day, at about 2 o'clock P. M., a war party, said to belong to the Brule tribe, attacked our herders and stampeded our horses and mules. They were pursued about ten miles by Lieut. JNO. COOLY and ROBT. A. GIBSON, Twenty-second Infantry, with a mounted detachment, and found to number about fifty warriors, well mounted and armed with bows and fire-arms. Our loss consisted of one man wounded with an arrow, twelve horses and nine mules. The same party also took fifteen horses from a band of friendly Yanckton Sioux, encamped about three miles west of Fort Randall. On the 4th inst. our scouts reported a large party of hostile Indians approaching from the southwest, and every capable person at the fort was soon prepared to meet the attack, which, owing to our preparation, did not take place. I saw one very amiable lady standing on the parade-ground, revolver in hand, ready to defend herself and her little children who were clustered around her. We are in constant readiness for any war party who may now seek a hostile interview.

It is not my purpose to exaggerate existing danger, to enter into the discussion of the Indian question—to advocate any set of measures, or support any man or class of men whose interests may be connected in any manner with the Indian tribes of the great Northwest. Wherever the red man asserts his independence and maintains a hostile attitude, his doom is as certain as the "Star of Empire" is progressive; but whenever he has been willing to become part and parcel of the great American people, and accept of such civilization as he is capable of supporting and enjoying; wherever on well-elected reservations he is brought within the law of the land, under its culture and the protection of the Government, and from being its enemy becomes its friend, and, withal, endeavors to help himself, then his doom may be much delayed, but in our opinion is none the less certain.

The Burial-place of Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

BERLIN, Friday, May 24, 1867.

The people of Indiana will be disappointed when they learn that the remains of Gov. WRIGHT are to be buried in Greenwood Cemetery, New-York, instead of within the boundaries of his State.

A few days before his death, after having called his son, J. C. WRIGHT, into his room, he said to him: "Indiana will doubtless demand my body when I am dead, and I should like to be buried there among my old friends, in the State where I lived, and in whose service I spent twenty-five years of my life. But—CATHIE wants me to be buried in New-York." His wife coming into the room shortly afterward, the subject was continued, unfortunately for the last time, and so we have the question with regard to his burial decided by the few words said at this time. The reader very well knows that, under the then existing circumstances, this was a delicate and sad subject to be talked over. However, to the husband's importunities, as well as father, he calmly said: "I want you, my dear JOSEPH, to be buried in Greenwood, where I can go every day to visit and mourn over your grave, and who could be a more proper person than your wife to bestow upon you these last marks of her affection?" "Well," at last replied the Governor, "CATHIE shall have the disposal of my body." Here the subject was dropped.

The wishes of Minister WRIGHT, however, as above, and at other times expressed, were that his remains might be interred in Indiana, in the midst of his fellow-citizens, by whom he was loved and honored. He also knew that his memory in the future would be more sincerely cherished if his ashes were deposited in his own instead of some other State.

Nevertheless, the whole question seems to have been decided upon the grounds that the wife had a claim upon the body of her deceased husband, prior to that of the State, and as the Governor thus finally yielded to her wishes, I am informed that his burial place will positively be Greenwood Cemetery, in New-York. Mrs. WRIGHT intends to take the corpse from the vault of the Dorothen-street Church back to America with her as soon as she returns, which will probably be in the course of a month.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Enforcement of the Dog Law.

The City law prohibiting unmuzzled dogs going at large about the streets went into force yesterday, in accordance with official announcement. Judging from the number taken to the Pound during the day, the City is well supplied with members of the canine race. No less than between four and five hundred, including all sorts and sizes, had been received at 4 o'clock, the hour for closing the gate. The stipulated sum paid for each dog brought to the Pound alive is fifty cents. Only men, however, receive this sum, boys being excluded from the pay list altogether, although yesterday not a few animals were brought in by urchins of tender years.

The scene within the Pound inclosure and about the office was one which would be naturally suggested by the nature of the business transacted. The office is a small apartment, having a plain counter and desk, behind which is seated a man whose duty consists in recording the names of individuals bringing in dogs, and making out checks, which are cashed on presentation at the Mayor's office. Nearly all day long a motley group of men and boys lounge about the entrance discussing the points of the various dogs that come under their notice. At the office two policemen are stationed to keep order. Their principal duty yesterday was to drive the small boys from the interior of the building.

The space set apart for the dogs is in the main portion of the building, and sufficiently large to accommodate a much larger number than was present yesterday. They were arranged in long rows, and tied with short strings to prevent their roving about. The larger of them were placed by themselves on the two sides, while the smaller and less important of the tribe occupied a humiliating position in the centre. It so happened that all of the dogs in durance yesterday were considered as of little value, although, doubtless, before the close of the season there will be entrapped some choice specimens. The keeper and his assistants passed up and down among the group, and with the aid of whips attempted to preserve order, if such were possible, for it was clearly evident that they only succeeded temporarily in quelling disturbances and fights. In addition, too, to the quarreling diversion, the brutes kept up a continuous medley of howls, yells and barks. Some of the poor creatures, apparently aware of the fate awaiting them, pleaded with piteous looks for an opportunity to escape, but their appeal was without avail, and they were finally cast with the more stern of their species into the drowning-tank. A few, however, escaped this torture and death. In the course of the day about a dozen were reclaimed by their owners, who cheerfully paid two dollars in each instance. This kindness on the part of the owners was gratefully appreciated by their pets, as was evidenced by their demonstrations of delight. Not everyone, however, seeking his dog found it. In such cases the applicants would sorrowfully complain that, after all, there was no telling how soon their animals would be conveyed to the prison, as they had been missing from home all day. One lady who had lost her "dear little poodle" came to take it away from the "horrible place," but neither she nor the keepers could find it, and back to the street she went with a most distressful expression covering her pretty face. Up to the last moment the unhappy creatures continued to be brought to the Pound, and so, too, did applicants for lost dogs continue to make their appearance, only as the last hour drew to a close these persons became more numerous, and at last the order was given that the door was not to be opened to receive other inquirers.

Then came the sickening feature of the whole affair. An observer with moderately good nerves could perhaps look on the dogs as they were tied up by their necks, some singly, others in pairs or more, and listen to the terrible confusion they made, experiencing nothing more than a slight shudder; but when he came to hear the struggles of the animals in their efforts to escape from the tank as the water was closing over them, he could not be human and not feel a hearty sense of relief when the process of drowning was ended. Yesterday half the number of all the dogs in the Pound were drowned at the same time. The tank for the purpose is located at the extreme end of the room. When all is ready a stream of water is conveyed to the tank through a hose, and after the drowning is effected, the dead animals are taken out, and preparations made for a new supply to undergo a similar death process. At night the remains are taken off to the offal barge, whence they will be conveyed to Barren Island, and converted into articles of merchandise.

To-day will probably be another heavy day at the Pound, although it can hardly be expected that the number of victims of yesterday will continue for any great length of time. There must be an end to the supply, even of dogs, notwithstanding each one has his day.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SHANNON in the chair.

A petition was received from property-owners in Murray-street, asking that the Nicolson pavement be laid in that street.

It was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A resolution was presented by Mr. NORTON, requesting the Comptroller to give a detailed statement of the amounts paid for Corporation advertising, with the names of the persons receiving the same, since the 1st day of January, 1867.

Mr. NORTON said that it had been stated the Comptroller had used $18,990 of the Contingent Fund without authority, and he desired to get at the facts.

Mr. LOEW asked from what source Mr. NORTON obtained his information.

Mr. NORTON said from the Comptroller's quarterly report.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. CUSHMAN presented a resolution requesting the Comptroller to report the gross amount received from the Washington and West Washington Market property during 1855 and 1866, with the gross amount of expenditures during the same period.

It was adopted.

A resolution to give $500 to the Firemen's Association, to assist them in paying for the hose carriage to be presented to the firemen of Columbia, S. C., was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The resolution from the other Board appropriating $20,000 for the celebration of the Fourth of July was laid over. Subsequently, on motion of Mr. LOEW, Messrs. Coman, White, Hardy, Varnum and Moore were appointed a Committee to carry out the resolution when concurred in.

Mr. ELLI's resolution, forbidding the sale of small berries except by the quart, pint or proportional part thereof, under a penalty of $10 for the first offence and $15 for each succeeding offence, was called up.

Mr. NORTON said he understood the State alone had the power to regulate weights and measures.

The resolution was lost, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next, at 4 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRINKMAN in the chair.

The resolution appointing a committee to make arrangements for celebrating the 4th of July and appropriating $20,000 therefor, was called up.

Mr. W. B. ROBERTS asked whether under this resolution the expenditure was limited to $20,000.

The President said he so understood it.

The resolution was then adopted, Mr. ROBERTS voting in the negative, on the ground that he considered the amount too large.

The resolution appointing a committee to make arrangements for a regatta on the 4th of July, and appropriating $1,000 therefor, was laid over.

Mr. GILMORE presented a resolution authorizing the Hudson River Railroad Company to continue to run their locomotives to their depot in Thirtieth-street during the continuance of their charter; also, to use dummy engines between their various depots on paying a license fee for each engine of $50 per year, and to lay down the necessary switches and harnesses; also, rescinding the resolution adopted by the Common Council in 1858, forbidding the use of steam on Eleventh-avenue below Fifty-eighth-street.

Mr. HENRY MURRAY said that this was a most singular resolution to offer at this time. He could not understand the gentleman's object in presenting it. He supposed it would be useless to ask him to withdraw it, but trusted it would not be adopted.

Mr. GILMORE said he offered the resolution in accordance with Mr. MURRAY's request. Mr. MURRAY had said either enforce the ordinances or repeal them; therefore, he had presented this resolution. Another reason for offering it was, that the movement to get steam cars taken off the avenue, he was satisfied, would be used as a pretext for increasing the rents of houses on the avenue, and thus oppressing the poor.

Mr. HENRY MURRAY said, as Mr. GILMORE was a real estate agent, he was doubtless well acquainted with real estate matters, but some of his transactions were a disgrace to the Board. He had it from Mr. GILMORE's own lips that he was employed by owners of houses of prostitution to sell and let their property.

Mr. GILMORE—I deny that I ever made such a statement. It is a lie.

Several members here rose to speak, and Mr. FLYNN remarked that these personal allusions were a disgrace to the Board, and he hoped both gentlemen would be reprimanded by the President, and Gas Full Fledged Fraud severely censured.

A motion was made to refer the resolution to a committee, which was lost.

Mr. LOEW moved that it be adopted. On the question being put, twelve members voted in the affirmative, and ten in the negative.

It was declared to be lost, but subsequently was recounted and laid over.

Mr. GILMORE offered a resolution that all resolutions before the Board relative to wooden pavements be referred to the Committee on Belgian pavement, with directions to advertise their proposed action, for two days, in the Corporation papers—which was laid over.

The Board then adjourned to 2 P. M., to-day.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

ALMOST A RIOT.

Considerable excitement was caused in the Sixth Ward yesterday noon, in consequence of a quarrel between a negro named GEORGE WILLIAMS, and EDWARD MORAN, a white man, who resides at No. 73 Mulberry-street. It appears that MORAN was intoxicated, and assaulted WILLIAMS. Both men caught up cobble stones and threw them at each other. WILLIAMS succeeded in hitting MORAN with a three-pound stone, and knocked him down. The Irish blood so closely huddled together in that crowded part of the Ward became incensed at the success of the negro race over the Celtic, and a general row would doubtless have ensued had not Officer LAHEY arrested the colored combatant and hurried him before the magistrate, who promptly committed him for further examination, which simply means release after a few hours incarceration. When the passions had become cool, MORAN had his head dressed and sent home.

THE HORTON ARSON CASE.

An examination was to have been held yesterday by the sitting magistrate in the case of WM. H. HORTON, who is accused of having set fire to his cotton warehouse, No. 50 Harrison-street, on the 23d ult. Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, counsel for the accused, stated that he desired no further investigation, and was willing the case should go before the Grand Jury as it now stood. Mr. HORTON was accordingly fully committed for trial, being allowed to remain on bail in the sum of $5,000. He is 21 years of age, a native of this City, and ple

o'clock this morning. Mr. Webster concluded his opening remarks to the jury for the defence, and spoke of the mode in which the champagne manufacturers of Europe prepare the wines for export. The wine manufacturers were seldom wine growers, but they generally purchased the grape-juice in its crude state, and then put it through a course of manipulation preparatory to export. The peculiar process of manipulation differed in some respects, according to the country to which the champagne was to be exported; that intended for the American market differing from that designed for the English market, &c. Hence it was that there could be no such a thing as a "market value" at the place of manufacture for champagne intended for export, and it was not true that the manufacturers of St. Marceaux Wines ever offered or advertised a list of fixed prices for their various wines, applicable to the whole world. So far as the champagne exported to the United States was concerned, it was never offered for sale in the home market at all, but was a distinct kind of wine, made expressly for this country. It had a value, to be sure, but it did not and could not have an "actual market value," to use the words of the statute, at the place of manufacture, for the reason that there was no market for it there. It was therefore impossible for the firm of de St. Marceaux & Co., in making out their invoices for this country, to comply strictly with the letter of the law; they could only approximate as far as possible to the intent of the law, and this they had always done. The statement made by the Government counsel, in opening the case, that the manufacturers were in the habit of sending two invoices to this country, one for their agent and one for the Custom-house, was not only not supported by any proof, but so far as the house of de St. Marceaux was concerned was absolutely false. Counsel challenged the Government to show that de St. Marceaux had ever in a single instance sent more than one invoice to this country indicating the market value of their wine.

The first witness called for the defence was *Richard H. Teller*, who testified that he was Assistant Appraiser at the Port of New-York; in 1863, and had been in the employ of the Custom-house for about twenty years; the house of De St. Marceaux had been sending their wines to this port since 1859; he had ascertained the market value of their wines in Europe by comparison with other wines, and from information and letters received from Europe, and the prices the wines sold for here; witness identified invoices of St. Marceaux champagne that were passed by him at the Custom-house in 1863, at a valuation of thirty to thirty-three francs per case; the information he obtained with regard to the market price of the wines in Rhemis satisfied him that the invoices were correct and fair; the St. Marceaux champagne sold in this market at the time for $12 50 per case, duty paid; pipes of Heidsieck at that time were invoiced at 60 francs, and sold in the market for $13 50, duty paid; the duty on St. Marceaux champagne at that time was about $2 90 per case.

John T. Hogeboom, General Appraiser at this port, was called, and identified several invoices of St. Marceaux wine passed through the Custom-house in 1864, and the appraisement on the same.

No more witnesses for the defence being in attendance, the Court adjourned to Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—JUNE 17.

Before Judge Peckham and a Jury.

IMPORTANT TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The People of the State of New-York etal. vs. *The East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company.*—This was a proceeding commenced in the Supreme Court of this district for the purpose of having the franchise of the above-named road extinguished, its charter declared void, and its rights as a corporation forfeited, for irregularities and mis-conduct on the part of the officers and pioneers of the road. It was alleged on the part of the plaintiffs that on or about the 7th of May, 1863, the Jamaica and East New-York Railroad Company was incorporated under a by-law of the Legislature. That the road by this act of incorporation the Company was to proceed to organize, to elect officers, and proceed to construct a railroad from the Kings County line to Jamaica. That when they had expended $200,000 on the construction they should be at liberty to issue $100,000 of bonds. In 1864 it seems that an amendatory act was passed, whereby it was provided that when $100,000 had been expended, $200,000 in bonds might be issued. The organization of the company was under what is commonly known as the "Turnpike Act."

Plaintiffs charged that the persons named in the act of incorporation had neglected to comply with the statute in not opening subscription books; that before any organization had taken place they had made a contract with a firm known as Kimball & Co., for the construction of the road, and that afterward the President undertook illegally to buy off this firm of Kimball & Co. These irregularities and some others it was attempted to sustain before the court and jury.

After hearing all the evidence which could be produced on the part of the plaintiffs, the Court decided that no case had been made out, as it appeared that even if, in the earlier stages of the corporate body, there had been some irregularities, they had been cured by subsequent acts of the genuine stockholders. A verdict for the defendants was directed.

Counsel for defendants thereupon moved for an extra allowance. The Judge said he doubted the power to do so, but would take time to consider.

For plaintiff, Mr. Chatfield; for defendants, Mr. Parsons.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 17.

Before Judge Daniels.

THE ADIRONDACK RAILROAD.

James S. Libby vs. *Enoch H. Rosekrans and Others.*—In some of its aspects this is an important case. It came up yesterday on a demurrer to the plaintiff's complaint, on the ground that it does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. One of the defendants (Rosekrans) is a Supreme Court Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of this State. In the plaintiff's bill it is charged that Judge Rosekrans, one Cheney and others, heretofore fraudulently conducted a sale of property of the Adirondack Estate and Railroad Company in such a manner that the latter have lost nearly everything, and Rosekrans, Cheney & Co. have made themselves independently wealthy.

A few months prior to the breaking out of the rebellion, some English capitalists came hither, and invested largely in property lying along the route of the Adirondack Railroad, in the Counties of Hamilton, Warren, Essex and St. Lawrence, a vast, unimproved section of Northeastern New-York. The lands are rich in timber—perhaps minerals—but as yet they are not developed.

The Englishmen paid their gold for these lands, and it was their intention to construct a railroad through that almost unbroken wilderness, which should connect the great watering places—Saratoga Springs—with Lake Ontario, and thereby render communication with Canada more easy and frequent. But when the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter the Englishmen evidently became frightened. They believed this country was going the way of all Republican Governments of other days. They found men to whom they could sell.

It appears from the complaint that the plaintiff, Libby, holds 150 shares; that the Adirondack estate and Railroad Company, composed mainly of men who had bought of Rosekrans & Cheney, of each about 60,000 acres at $3 per acre; the money was to be paid in instalments, the vendors to have the option, on failure of payment of any instalments, to declare the contract void, and retain the money already paid as liquidated damages. The first instalment was paid only, and the vendors elected to compel the specific performance, and brought suit. Judgments for the amounts due under their contracts, amounting in the aggregate to over $30,000, were obtained. Then a Receiver was appointed in two or three suits, in which a Mr. Hall was plaintiff. The Receivers duly qualified, and the property went into their hands so far as it could.

It is charged that Judge Rosekrans used his influence to procure most unjust orders and directions to the receiver which would give them an advantage in the purchase over all others. Under these directions, made in the Cheney suit, the receiver sold the Company's right in the lands originally sold by Cheney for $100, and the whole real estate held by the Company in fee for $370,068 32, to Cheney, who paid it in judgments against the company.

It is alleged that all this was collusively done between Cheney, Rosekrans and the receivers. The complaint further alleges that Cheney and Rosekrans subsequently sold this property to a new company—the Adirondack Company—the lands originally owned by them, for $500,000, on which $30,000 remained on mortgage, and the balance or the shares for $1,000,000 in stock and $400,000 in bonds of the new company; that the defendants, Cheney and Rosekrans, have commenced proceedings to enforce the payment of the $300,000 due on their mortgages in which receivers have been appointed.

The plaintiff claims that the property of the Adirondack Estate Company is worth $2,000,000. He asks that on behalf of himself and his co-stockholders the stock and other assets from the defendants for this portion be delivered to the assessors of the old company.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

For plaintiffs Mr. Brady and Mr. Dodge; for defendan Mr. Mott.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

WHAT FACTS ARE NECESSARY TO BE SHOWN UNDER SUBDIVISION 3, SEC. 179 OF CODE.

Thos. Watson vs. *John McGuire.*—The plaintiff instituted proceedings of claim and delivery to recover a horse. Plaintiff made an affidavit that the Sheriff could not find the horse, and the Sheriff certified that he one he received the writ the horse had been removed, concealed, eloigned or disposed of, so that he could not take it.

On this affidavit and certificate an order of arrest was granted and the defendant was arrested. A motion was made at Special Term to vacate the order of arrest and was denied. The defendant appealed, claiming that the papers on which the order was granted were insufficient because it did not appear that the defendant had removed the property with the intent that it could not be found by the Sheriff. (Sec. 179 Code, Subdivision 3.)

The Sheriff's certificate did not recite that the horse had been eloigned "with the intent that it could not be found."

Appellant's counsel cited in support of his view, 1 Abbott Rep., U. S., 479, 219; 8th How Rep. 111; 1st E. D. Smith Rep. 256; 4th Sandf. Rep. 650 and subdivision 3, sec. 179 of c., which reads: "In an action to recover the possession of personal property, unjustly detained, when the property or any part thereof has been concealed, removed or disposed of, so that it cannot be found or taken by the Sheriff, and with the intent that it should not be so found or taken."

The General Term have now reversed the order appealed from. As this is an important point, we publish the opinion in full:

By Barnard, J.—The recovery, of course, for appellant; N. A. Cardozo, of counsel for respondent.

Calderon, J. [illegible] to recover certain personal property, and upon an affidavit and the certificate of the Sheriff that the property had been eloigned and canceled by the defendant so that it could not be taken by the Sheriff, an order, under subdivision 3 of section 179 of the code, was granted to arrest the defendant. A motion to vacate the order on the papers on which it was issued was made and denied.

The grounds on which the motion was based, and on which we were asked to reverse the decision below are, first, that no fact is stated from which the Judge could conclude that the property was eloigned or concealed; and secondly, that at all events there is no fact from which it can be inferred that such eloigning or concealment was with intent that the property should not be found or taken, or with intent to deprive the plaintiff of the benefit thereof. Perhaps the statement that property has been eloigned—that is, removed to a distance—may be considered as an assertion of a fact, and not being disputed in the case by any opposing affidavit, it is to be regarded as established that the defendant did remove and conceal the property. But that is not enough under the statute to justify an order of arrest. The statute requires before that remedy shall be allowed, that two matters shall be established, viz.: First, that the property has been removed or concealed by the defendant, and secondly, that such removal or concealment was with intent that it should not be found or taken by the Sheriff, or with the intent to deprive the plaintiff of it. The former of these propositions is established, but not the latter, unless we infer it from the existence of the former, which the statute does not permit. Both before and since the amendment of 1857 this section has been construed in accordance with these views. (Van Ness vs. Conover, 5 How. P. R., 148; Roberts vs. Randall, 5 How. P. R., 327; Pike vs. Lent, 4 Sand. S. C. R., 650; Mulvey vs. Denison, 8 How. P. R., 111; Reimer vs. Nagel, 1 E. D. Smith, 258.) To give any other construction to the statute is practically to declare that an order of arrest may be allowed in every case where the property has been either removed or concealed.

I think the order below should be reversed.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART I—JUNE 17.

Before Judge McCunn.

SIXTY-SIX JURORS FINED.

The following-named jurors having been personally served, and failing to appear and answer to their names, were fined each $25 for non-attendance yesterday:

Benj. B. Atterbury, Benj. J. Arnold, Henry Adams, Wm. T. Beer, A. Beaziger, Frank Blessing, Richard S. Ball, Wm. H. Bates, Lewis M. Brown, John S. Bern, Wm. S. Barnard, V. Basarlee, Henry H. Butterworth, Peter Berg, Henry A. Burr, Fred. Besley, Wm. E. Briggs, David P. Barhydt, Pierce Condon, Jacob Chen, Fred. Cushman, John Cotter, Charles S. Clinch, John W. Corlies, James M. Cromwell, John Coumerford, Thomas Dunham, Thomas Decan, John H. Embree, James Vick, Jr., David V. Floyd, John Ferris, Leonard W. Jerome, Leopold Alexander, Steohen S. Albro, J. Bull, Isaac Bernstein, George E. Bail, George Birbeck, Max Beebe, Abraham Bernheimer, George H. Bend, Henry W. Horton, Charles Bell, Wm. Berman, Michael Breslin, Bernard Bickel, Isaac Baer, John A. Brophy, A. O. Buck, Jos. Brandon, James Campbell, W. C. Crane, Oliver Charlick, John H. Cheever, Jos. Clark, Jr., G. H. Collins, Sheldon Collins, Albert Cark, Henry Dickinson, Oliver W. Dodge, James Eager, P. A. Fitzpatrick, A. Finn, Samuel H. Hurd, Samuel Brunnea.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—JUNE 17.

Before Judge Alker and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF STEAMSHIP COMPANIES FOR PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE.

Blair Eastbrook vs. *The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.*—In July last the plaintiff purchased a ticket to go by one of the Company's steamers from this City to St. Johns, New-Brunswick. At the time of the purchase he alleges that he made a special agreement with the ticket agent of the Company whereby he, plaintiff, could get off at Eastport, Me., and his baggage was to go on to its destination. He did get off at Eastport and his baggage went on. Plaintiff not being at St. Johns to receive it, the Company after a while sent it back to New-York. When the plaintiff presented his check for it, the answer was, it had been stolen. Thereupon a suit was brought in this Court to recover the value of the trunk and contents, which plaintiff swore were worth $263 25.

The defendants insisted that they were not liable, for the reason that they performed their contract; it was the plaintiff's duty to be on hand at St. Johns to receive his baggage. He was not there, and subsequently they took as good care of it as they did of their own property, which was all the law required of them after the fulfillment of the contract. The defendants also objected to some of the items; for instance, a sword-cane, which it was unlawful to carry either on the person or in a trunk; a pair of skates, it was also claimed, was no part of the necessary traveling baggage of a person who was making a pleasure trip in the month of July.

Judge ALKER, in charging the jury, said that the whole case depended on what they believed about this alleged special contract. In the absence of any contract, a carrier of passengers is not bound to take the baggage beyond the point where the passenger who owns it leaves the conveyance. If the jury believe there was a special agreement that plaintiff Eastbrook might get off at Eastport, and his baggage was to go on to St. Johns, there to await his coming, then they must find for plaintiff. As to the swordcane, the Judge said he would hold that it was a proper item of a traveler's baggage. It would be especially necessary to have a swordcane if a person designed to travel in foreign countries, and it mattered little whether a man carried it in his hand or in his trunk.

After a brief deliberation the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $263 25, the full amount claimed.

For plaintiff, B. D. Penfield; for defendants, Mr. J. F. Miller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

CONCLUSION OF THE LONERGAN MURDER TRIAL.

Yesterday, the trial of Maurice Lonergan, for the murder of his wife, on the 25th of March last, was concluded at the Court of General Sessions.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall was assisted by Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., on behalf of the people. The prisoner was defended by Messrs. C. S. Spencer and Wm. F. Kintzing.

The prosecution, after the opening of the Court, asked leave to examine an important witness who had been overlooked. The defence strenuously objected to this, inasmuch as the evidence had been formally closed on Friday.

The Court favored the prosecution, and the witness, George W. Cramm, testified as follows: I knew the deceased, and am acquainted with the prisoner; boarded with them, rooming with Tully; on the day of the murder saw the deceased; that was at about one o'clock in the afternoon, when I went into the house with the prisoner; the woman's face was greatly swollen at the time, and she was drunk; Lonergan was also intoxicated; as we entered the prisoner's apartments he staggered, and, falling against his wife, seized hold of her and made a pass at her with his fist as if to strike her; I remonstrated with him, and said, "For God's sake, don't strike her!"

Cross-examined—The deceased had been drunk, more or less, since St. Patrick's day; prisoner told me that day that he would kill his wife; think he didn't know what he was saying, as he was very drunk at the time; think he cried at that time, at Mrs. Hige's, when mention was made by some one of Mrs. Lonergan's drunkenness; Lonergan's door is about four feet from the top of the stairs.

At the conclusion of the above testimony, Mr. Kintzing arose, and addressing the Court, said that as the testimony was all in he would move that the District Attorney be compelled to elect upon which of the three counts in the indictment he would claim a conviction—that of killing (1) with an axe, or (2) a knife, or (3) by choking her.

Mr. Hall in reply declined to elect, and cited from the famous case of the People vs. Colt, where the Court ruled that the prosecution had the right to go to the jury upon the whole indictment.

The Recorder declared in Mr. Hall's favor, and declined to entertain Mr. Kintzing's motion, to which ruling exception was taken.

Counsel then proceed to sum up the case. Mr. Spencer on behalf of the prisoner, and Mr. Hall on behalf of the people, each urging strongly his theory of the prisoner's innocence or guilt.

Recorder Hackett, in charging the jury, rehearsed the circumstances of the murder, and instructed the jurors upon the points of law involved in the case. He defined clearly the various degrees of murder and manslaughter upon one of which they must agree, or else acquit. Intoxication could not be urged as an excuse for murder, unless such intoxication was of a degree that deprived the perpetrator entirely of the capability of motive at the time of the commission of the deed.

At 5 o'clock the jury retired, and after deliberating nearly four hours, they returned with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

The prisoner, who had throughout the trial maintained an appearance of utter indifference, and who, while the jury were out laughed and chatted pleasantly with his friends, seemed completely overwhelmed at the unexpected verdict. Thereafter, until conveyed from the Court-room he maintained a dogged silence, and bore upon his face an expression of painful surprise.

Recorder HACKETT ordered the prisoner to be remanded until Wednesday morning when sentence will be passed.

A DISHONEST LAD.

Wm. Hagadonn, a lad 15 years of age, and formerly employed as a hand upon the ship *Republic*, now lying at Pier No. 8 North River, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, preferred against him by a seaman of the same vessel, named Geo. Angronnon. The stolen property consisted of $70 in gold and silver coins of the United States. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

The following is

THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. Benjamin Haney; assault and battery feloniously.

The People vs. Thomas Solomon; forgery in third degree.

The People vs. Wm. D. Rowan; false pretences.

The People vs. Israel Marks; receiving stolen goods.

The People vs. Wm. R. Merriam; counterfeiting trade mark.

The People vs. Charles Reppelt; grand larceny.

The People vs. Adolph Smith; disorderly house.

The People vs. John T. Reaves and Wm. Webster; grand larceny.

The People vs. Henry Miller and Chas. Smith; burglar's tools.

The People vs. Geo. Platt and Chas. Lewis; burglary in third degree.

The People vs. Jas. McQuade (alias James) Marks; burglary in third degree.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 17, 1867.

$258,000 U.S.6s 5-20s.C. '62	110¼	5	Wells Fargo Ex.	64
25,000 do.	110⅜	200	Mer. U. Ex.	13
115,000 U.S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '64	106⅜	100	West. U. Tel.	b10	44⅛
6,000 do.	107	100	do.	44⅜
230,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s.C. '65	107½	100	Mar. Pref.	19
100,000 do.	107⅝	100	At. Mail SS. Co.	105¾
20,000 U. S. 5s. 74 C. Kn	110	200	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	139⅝
10,000 U.S. 5s. '74. R.	106	300	do.	140
3,000 U. S. 5-20s. '65, New	106⅜	60	do.	140¼
108,500 do.	109⅝	100	do.	141
3,900 U. S. 5-20s. '68 C. '65 New Issue	108⅜	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b30	101⅜
17,500 do.	108⅝	300	do.	s30	101⅝
45,000 do.	108⅝	300	do.	2d call	101⅝
5,000 do.	108⅜	100	do.	s10	101⅜
1,000 N. Car. 6s.	54⅛	100	M. S. & N. I.	b30	68¾
500 Virginia 6s, new.	43⅜	500	do.	68⅜
5,000 Missouri 6s.	88½	200	do.	s10	68¾
10,000 do.	2d call	98⅜	100	do.	b10	69⅛
6,000 do.	98⅞	100	do.	b3	68¼
10,000 do.	98⅞	20	Ill. Central R.	120
13,000 Tenn. 6s. new	67	200	Clev. & Pitts.	74¾
15,000 O. 6s. Cer.	25	300	Chi. & R. W.	35¼
3,000 Mich. C. 8s. N. Bs	110	100	Chic. & N. W.	Pf	82¾
4,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st.	91⅛	800	Clev. & Tol. R.	119¾
2,000 To. & W. M. Ex.	80¼	200	do.	120
3,000 C. & N. W. cons. conv. bds	80	200	do.	2d call	119¾
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.	88	200	do.	b10	120
50 Bank S. of N. Y.	117	120	do.	120
20 Shoe & L. Bk.	112¾	200	Chic. & R. I.	90¾
200 Reading R.	107	10	Mil. & St. P. R.	35
700 do.	2d call	107	100	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	80¼
10 Hanover Bank	118	100	Tol. W. & W.	Pf	69
35 Fourth National	109¼	200	Pitts. F. W. & C. R. R.	97¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1,200 U.S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62, Small	110¼	55	N. Y. Cen.	102
1,500 do.	110⅜	100	do.	102⅝
1,500 U. S. 6s. 5-20s.C., '65. New	109⅞	700	do.	2d call	102⅝
17,000 U. S. 5s. '64. C. Ex-int.	110¼	1000	Erie R.	60¾
500 1r. Notes. 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser. Small	106	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	68¾
5,000 do. Third Ser.	106⅛	300	do.	68⅜
15,000 Tenn. 6s. new.	67	100	Mich. Cen.	113¼
1,000 do.	67⅛	34	Ill. Cen. R.	119⅜
17,000 Missouri 6s.	86⅞	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	77½
1,000 do.	99	300	Chi. & N. W.	Pf	82⅜
3,000 N. Car. 6s. New	53⅛	500	Cleve. & Tol.	121
25,000 do.	53⅜	240	do.	s30	121
10,000 O. & Miss. C.	25	500	do.	s10	121⅛
10,000 do.	24⅞	1000	do.	121½
25,000 do.	24¾	500	do.	s10	121
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s' 83	97	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	90¾
108,500 Adams Express	63⅜	100	Tol., W. & W.	44⅜
150 U. S. Express Co.	65	100	do.	44¾
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	31⅛	100	do.	44⅝
100 do.	31⅜	100	P., F. W. & C.	97
13 West. U. Tel.	43	250	Alt. & T. H.	55
200 Quick. Min. Co.	28	200	do.	56
200 Mar. Pf.	19½	15	Chic. B. & Q. R.	138
700 Pacific Mail.	142⅛	100	Chic. & Alt. R.	111⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. C.	24	400	Clev. & Pitts.	76⅛
900 Adams' Ex. Co.	63⅞	100	Clev. & Tol.	119⅞
3d. N. Y. Cen.	101⅛	200	do.	s10	119⅝
200 do.	68⅛	400	Chic. R. I. & P.	90¾
200 do.	b15	68⅜	600	do.	90⅝
200 Reading R.	107	600	Chic. & N. W.	35¾
1300 M. S. & N. I. R.	68⅝	200	do.	b30	35¾
600 do.	68⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf. c.	89¼
200 do.	c	68⅛	420	do.	89¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co.	44	900	Reading R.	107⅜
10 do.	b10	44½	do.	b15	107⅜
100 Pacific Mail.	141⅝	2	do.	c	107¾
200 do.	141¾	200	Tol., W. & W.	44¼
110 do.	b15	142	100	T., W. & W. Pf.	b10	69
300 do.	141⅞	80	M. So. & N. I.	68⅝
100 do.	s10	141⅜	300	do.	s3	68⅜
600 do.	142	200	do.	c	68⅜
100 West. U. Tel.	5	44¼	300	do.	b5	68⅝
200 N. Y. Cen.	102	500	Clev. & Pitts.	77
850 do.	102⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol.	120⅝
100 do.	s15	102	200	do.	c	120⅝
300 do.	c	102⅜	500	do.	b3	120⅜
200 do.	c	102⅜	200	Chic. R. I. & P.	90⅞
5 0 do.	c	102⅜	2 0	do.	b15	91
400 Erie Railroad.	60⅜	200	do.	90⅞
1800 do.	60⅜	400	Chi. & N. W.	35¾
100 do.	c	60⅜	100	do.	b10	35¾
100 do.	b5	60⅜	200	do.	b3	35¼
100 P., F. W. & C.	97½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300 Pacific Mail	142	100	Tol., W. & W. Pr.	b10	69
100 West. U. Tel.	b10	42⅝	200	M. S. & N. I.	68⅝
500 N. Y. Central	s5	102	200	do.	b3	68⅞
200 do.	102⅜	100	do.	s15	68⅜
1200 Erie R.	60⅜	100	do.	b5	67⅞
200 do.	b30	60⅜	600	Clev. & Pitts.	77
800 Reading R.	107⅜	200	do.	b10	76⅜
400 do.	107⅛	600	Clev. & Tol.	121
200 do.	b15	107⅜	5.46	Chi., R. I. & P.	90⅝
200 do.	b3	107⅜	100	Chic. & N. W.	b3	35¾
500 do.	s30	107⅝	100	Chic & N. W.	Pr	89¾
500 do.	b30	1 78	200	Chic & N. W.	Pr	89¾
300 Tol., W. & W.	44⅜	10	do.	b10	89¾

MONDAY, June 17—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, June 15, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$4,248,838
Decrease in Specie	3,042,649
Increase in other Legal-Tenders	2,001,187
Decrease in Deposits	4,412,572
Decrease in Circulation	11,979

	June 15, 1867.	June 15, 1867.	June 8, 1867.
National Cap'l.	$72,807,700	$73,457,700	$73,457,700
Local Capital	9,262,500	9,062,500	9,062,500
Total Capital	$82,070,200	$82,520,200	$82,520,200
Loans	247,301,547	246,228,465	250,477,298
Gold and Gold Notes	11,217,305	12,676,389	15,699,038
Other L. Tender	79,179,304	57,924,294	55,953,107
Deposits	202,415,676	180,317,763	184,730,335
Circulation	25,887,876	33,707,109	33,719,088
In Sub-Tres'y.	94,261,688	134,616,271	134,112,919

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$790,473	Citizens'	$131,493
Merchants'	855,367	Market	547,976
Mechanics'	568,000	St. Nicholas	756,346
Union	450,000	Shoe & Leather	944,656
Phenix	289,835	Continental	570,013
Tradesmen's	795,151	Commonwealth	243,727
Mer. Exchange	452,348	Marine	356,900
Gallatin	491,959	Atlantic	99,499
Butchers & D.	257,063	Importers'	503,090
Mechanics & T.	195,730	Park	998,500
Leather	258,311	M. Association	308,881
Seventh Ward	178,709	Grocers'	90,000
Republic	187,000	East River	283,500
Am. Exchange	995,265	Fourth	2,967,518
Commerce	5,928,245	Central	1,675,925
Broadway	900,000	Second	270,000
Ocean	789,490	Ninth	927,649
Mercantile	481,999	First	446,744
Pacific	141,247	Third	794,500
Republic	888,750	N. Y. Exchange	267,968
Chatham	330,892	Tenth	906,600
N. America	332,520	Croton	180,000
Hanover	288,445	N. Currency	90,000
Irving	194,845	Bowery	225,000
Metropolitan	2,192,372		
Total 49 National Banks			$33,636,016
Total 18 other National and Local Banks			71,093
Total on Clearing-house report, June 15			$33,707,109
On previous report, June 8			33,719,088
Decrease in circulation			$11,979

The changes in the Bank movement were anticipated in our weekly financial review this morning. The differences from last Monday are very nearly the same as then reported. Through the courtesy of the manager of the Clearing-house, we are enabled to know on every Saturday night, in round numbers, the probable variations from the previous return.

The present week opens on a very steady Money market, and with a further advance in the Public Funds of the United States. The great dealers in the latter carry over their surplus supplies of 5-20s, 7.30s, &c., at 5 ₱ cent. interest. The other Stock Exchange Brokers are borrowing Money at 6 ₱ cent., as the rule, on Railway and other approved collateral. We continue to notice exceptions to this rule at 7 ₱ cent. where loans are applied for late in the day, or where the collateral offered is not of a favorite character.

The Gold Room is firmer than on Saturday, and the sales are at a less stereotyped quotation than through the week past. The *short* interest in the Room having been increased, the Cash Gold is now lending free of interest, and this, of course, encourages the speculation in the upward direction. Some use was also made of the talk of the meeting of Congress in July, in connection with the Attorney-General's Opinion on Reconstruction. It would be difficult to figure out why such a meeting of Congress should advance the price of Gold under any circumstances. It would be especially so in reference to a meeting avowedly to correct the supposed legal defects, and to hasten the execution of the Reconstruction Act. The sales of Gold were at 137⅛@⅜@⅝ ₱ cent. through the forenoon. At the closing hour of the Room, which is now made 3 o'clock P. M. for the Summer months, the price was again 137⅜. A telegram from a well-advised source at Washington this afternoon says that a quorum of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, July 3, is almost certain, and a quorum of the Senate probable. The session, it is suggested by the same authority, will be chiefly political, to perfect Reconstruction. Incidentally, financial questions may possibly be agitated, but not at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, who will have nothing new to propose before the December session. We believe that if any action is proposed at the July session it will be in the direction of repealing the authority of April 12, 1866, to withdraw $4,000,000 ₱ month of the Greenback Currency, so as to settle the question of the non-contraction of this circulation for at least a year or two to come. In his recent Boston letter the Secretary himself pays deference to the popular opinion and the indirectly expressed wishes of Congress last Winter on this subject, and there would be no impropriety in relieving him of the exercise of all discretion on the subject. It is not improbable that he would really prefer to have such action taken, if the subject should be agitated at all.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange opened with a somewhat dullish speculation, but at steady prices as compared with the closing figures of Saturday. At the early Boards, while the actual business was light the bidding was generally firm, and before 1 o'clock P. M. the course of the New-York and Western roads was upward. The demand was strong, while the offers to sell were moderate in amount, except at a decided advance, which was paid on New-York Central, Michigan Southern, Northwest and Toledo. The latter rose 1½@2 per cent. on Saturday's sales on large sales at both sessions of the regular Board. There has also been a rapid rise on the recently-neglected shares of the Terre Haute and Alton Road, from 38@40 to 55@56 per cent., and a large demand for Toledo and Wabash at 43@44@44½ ₱ cent. This afternoon the demand for Michigan Southern was quite brisk. After the Cleveland and Toledo election, on Wednesday next, the Michigan Southern will be the only link left of the Southern Lake Shore chain from Buffalo to Chicago in the control of the Wall-street managers of these Roads, who make it their business—and, by a gross perversion of their official position, their profit—to *bear* their own Stocks; and it is by no means certain that the great body of their Stockholders will even patiently await the recurrence of another annual election to oust them in this case. There is a provision in the Michigan Southern charter authorizing a change of management at any meeting of the Company called for the purpose by a majority in interest of the Stockholders, after thirty days' notice. Such a meeting would not be unreasonable, nor ought it to cause surprise, after certain stock-jobbing members of the present Board reelected themselves last April on Stock avowedly borrowed for a day or two for the purpose.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday afternoon; the market closing firm. Money was in easy supply at 6 ₱ cent to the close of bank hours; Gold steady at 137⅜ ₱ cent.; the Public Funds firm. There was a rise of 3 ₱ cent. in Pacific Mail.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	100¼	100⅜	Northwest	35½	35½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	110⅝	110⅝	N. West Pref.	56⅞	59⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	109¾	110	Rock Island	90⅝	90⅞
N. Y. Centrals	102⅛	102⅜	Fort Wayne	87½	87½
Erie	60¼	60⅜	Pacific Mail	142⅛	142⅞
Hudson	109	108¾	Quicksilver	27⅛	28
Reading	106⅜	107½	W. U. Telegraph	44⅜	44⅝
Mich. Southern	68⅜	68⅞	Mariposa Pref.	25	25
Illinois Central	119½	119½	Ohio Certificates	25	25
Pittsburgs	76⅝	77⅛	American Gold	137⅛	137⅜
Penn. 6s, new	67⅜	67⅝	Bills on London	110⅝	110⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	133½	O'gn ½ year	107
6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	108¾	5 ₱ cent., reg., 1871	113
5 ₱ cent. cou., 1871	115	500 and 1000, '81	113
5 ₱ cent. reg. 1874	104½	5 ₱ cent. coupon, 1874	104½
6 ₱ cent. reg.	120	6 ₱ cent. old, 1874	120
10-40 reg.	100	10-40 coupon	100½
5-20 500 & 1,000	106½	10-40 500 & 1,000	106½
5-20 1867 & 1,000 1864	106⅝	5-20 1867 & 1,000 1865	106¾
5-20 500 & 1,000 1865	107¼	5-20 1st series	106⅞
5-20 reg. new issue 1865	107⅜	5-20 2d series	106⅞
5-20 coup., 1865, new issue	107⅜	5-20 3d series	106⅞
O'gn W. L., 1881	108	7 3-10 1st series	106⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. 6's loan	104	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	68
N. Y. 6

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL; A Tale of '98. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FLOWERS OF THE FOREST. Lucille Western as Cynthia, the Beautiful Gipsy Girl.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, ANDY BLAKE, IN AND OUT OF PLACE and THE DOODLES. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, supported by the company.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROMEO AND JULIET. W. F. Leggett as Romeo, supported by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 8 o'clock, PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI, HUSBAND FOR AN HOUR, and JENNY LIND.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RIVAL'S RENDEZVOUS, SOMEBODY'S COAT, BALLADS, DANCES and INTERLUDES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUE OF THE JAPS, NORMA, &c.

TERRACE GARDEN.
34-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. Received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have Cable dates as usual. In the House of Commons the discussion on that portion of the Reform Bill which provides for the redistribution of Parliamentary seats was concluded, and resulted in a majority of eight votes in favor of the Derby-Disraeli Government, whose plan of redistribution is adopted. A Reform mob attacked a Tory meeting last night, at St. James Hall, stormed the platform, and erected a red flag surmounted by a liberty cap. There was much fighting and many arrests.

The Sublime Porte has granted to aliens the right to hold lands within the limits of the Empire.

The project for a law regulating public meetings in France has been submitted to the Legislative Body, but it does not give satisfaction.

The Emperor of Austria has decided to make his Ministry responsible to the Reichrath. Orders will be issued to stop work on the fortifications of Vienna.

Reforms are to be introduced in the management of the Austrian army. It is said that the Government is about to submit to the Reichrath a law permitting trial by jury in penal cases.

Reports from Crete say that OMAR PASHA, the Turkish commander, has met with defeat and heavy loss. After he was defeated he perpetrated outrages in burning helpless villages, at which the foreign Consuls had protested.

GENERAL.

Visible progress was made yesterday in the trial of SURRATT at Washington. Judge FISHER was sufficiently recovered from his late illness to occupy the bench, and at 10 o'clock, the prisoner being present, the case was called. Mr. BRADLEY, Jr., for the prisoner, submitted an affidavit setting forth that he had exhausted all his means in preparing his defence, and prayed the Court to compel the attendance of his witnesses at Government expense. Assistant District-Attorney NATHANIEL WILSON then opened the case for the prosecution. After rehearsing the circumstances attending the shooting of the President, he said he would be able to prove that SURRATT was present in front of the theatre in conversation with BOOTH a few moments previous to the assassination; that act was long premeditated, and that SURRATT was the principal conspirator; that he purchased disguises for himself and BOOTH; and that after his flight from this country he had admitted his complicity. The defence reserved their opening remarks. Mr. BRADLEY insisted upon being furnished with the names of the witnesses for the prosecution, and considerable debate upon the question followed. The Court decided to hold the matter under consideration, and decide to-day whether such list must be furnished. The examination of witnesses was then commenced. Surgeon-Gen. BARNES and others testified to the cause of the President's death, and described the wound inflicted, and the circumstances as they occurred in the theatre. The most important testimony, however, was elicited from JOSEPH DYE, now a recruiting sergeant in the army, who then belonged to a Pennsylvania battery. He testified that on the night of the murder he and another sergeant were at the theatre, and that at 9:30 o'clock they went out on the sidewalk in front. While there they saw BOOTH and another person conversing for some time. When one of the acts was finished, and many of the audience came out, BOOTH and his companion crowded upon them so as to get a sight of the President. Subsequently BOOTH was in the passage-way, and his companion came up to him three times in an excited manner, and announced to him the hour. The third time he said it was 10:10 o'clock, whereupon BOOTH entered the theatre, and the other man went toward H-street. A few moments later the President was shot. The witness identified SURRATT as the man who was with BOOTH on that occasion. This closed the testimony for the day. The Court announced that the prisoner's request was granted, and that his witnesses would be summoned at the expense of the Government. The Court then adjourned until this morning.

Senator WADE's excursion party reached Peoria, Ill., yesterday, *en route* to the East. The Senators who are still with the party united in a dispatch to Gen. SCHENCK, of the National Union Congressional Committee, requesting him to urge all the Republican members of Congress to be present in Washington on the 1st of July, in order that a session may be had. It is reported that all of the fourteen Senators who have been on this excursion are in favor of a July session.

By the arrival of the steamer *Raleigh* we have Havana dates to the 12th inst. There is no news of importance. There had been a royal decree promulgated regarding the revenue, and some changes made in that service. The news of the triumph of the Republican Party in Mexico was not well received, the citizens denouncing the victorious party as no better than highwaymen.

The regatta of the Boston Yacht Club took place yesterday. Although a strong breeze prevailed it was not particularly favorable to yachting. In the first race, for two prizes for yachts of the first class, the *Sadie* and *Minnie* were winners, eight yachts contesting. Six were entered for the second race, which was won by the *Clyde* and *Kelpie*. The third race was won by the *Fanny*, against two competitors.

Navigation on the Erie Canal will be suspended for a few days, in consequence of a serious break which occurred on Saturday night near Oriskany. The heavy prolonged rain washed out about seventy feet of the embankment, and it is thought that it will require five or six days to repair it.

BRIDGET DURGAN, who was recently convicted of the murder of MRS. MARY ELLEN CORIELL, at [illegible], N. J., was, yesterday, sentenced to be hanged on the 30th of August next. Her stolidity gave way when the Judge pronounced her doom, and she was removed to jail weeping and screaming.

At a meeting of the Select Council of Philadelphia, yesterday, a resolution which had passed the Common Council, extending a welcome to President JOHNSON, on his passage through the city, was taken up. The proposition was vigorously opposed, and finally, when a vote was to be taken, it was found that no quorum was present. So the authorities of Philadelphia decline receiving the President.

LOCAL.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. Mr. NORTON presented a resolution requesting the Comptroller to give a detailed statement of the amounts paid for public printing, with the names of the persons receiving the same, since the 1st of January, 1867. Mr. CUSHMAN presented a resolution requesting the Comptroller to report the amount received from the Washington and West Washington Market property during 1865 and 1866, with the expenditures during the same period. A resolution to donate $500 to the Firemen's Association to help them to pay for the hose carriage to be donated to the firemen of Columbia, S. C., was referred. The resolution from the other Board, appropriating $20,000 for the celebration of the Fourth of July, was laid over.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. The resolution appropriating $20,000 for celebrating the Fourth of July was adopted, and the resolution providing for a regatta on the same day was laid over. A resolution to permit the Hudson River Railroad Company to continue to run their steam cars as at present was laid over.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court some days ago, by the defendant in the case of ALFRED KEARNEY *vs.* BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, to have the action transferred from the State to the Federal Court. Yesterday Judge INGRAHAM, before whom the motion was heard, denied it. In doing so, he used the following words: "This application is is not one which entitles the defendant to favor. He should be required to strictly pursue the statute, which is intended to divest the State courts of jurisdiction, and if not complied with, such applications should not be encouraged."

An action which had been commenced in the name of the people of the State against the East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company, for the purpose of having the Charter of the latter declared forfeited, was brought on for trial yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge PECKHAM and a jury. After hearing all the evidence in the case, the Court directed a verdict in favor of the defendants.

The trial of EX-Policeman SKIDMORE, charged with killing Mr. WILLIAM BISHOP CARR, by shooting him with an air-gun, in Brooklyn, on the 17th of last month, was begun yesterday, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn. The day was occupied in futile efforts of prisoner's counsel to have the trial postponed. Great difficulty is had in the impaneling of the jury; but four had been obtained when the Court rose.

A desperate fight took place yesterday afternoon at Calvary Cemetery between a number of persons who had just buried a friend. The fight raged for nearly an hour, and women and men were engaged on either side. Clubs, knives and stones were freely used, several persons were severely injured, and one child is reported killed. The citizens living near were so frightened by the riotous proceedings that they hid themselves in the woods.

In the Superior Court, Trial Term, Part I., held by Judge MCCUNN, sixty-six persons who had been personally served to attend as jurors were yesterday fined $25 each for non-attendance. Since the law in relation to absent jurors has been put in force, this branch of the Court has been able to dispatch business, with panels of as good men for that duty as are to be found in the City.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder HACKETT presiding, MAURICE LONERGAN was convicted of murder in the first degree, in having killed his wife on the 25th of March last. The prisoner was remanded until Wednesday morning. A lad named WM. HAGADORN pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny. He was sentenced to the House of Refuge.

The trial of the champagne case was continued yesterday in the United States District Court. Mr. WEBSTER, for the defence, finished his opening to the jury, and after the examination of two witnesses, the Court adjourned to this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Yesterday was the first day of the season on which the law relating to the capture of unmuzzled dogs was enforced. Nearly five hundred unfortunates were taken to the pound and drowned.

Business was restricted in produce and merchandise yesterday. Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Pork, Lard and Petroleum closed in favor of buyers decidedly. Cotton was firm. Oats were a trifle higher. Groceries buoyant. Heavier freight engagements were reported, especially of Bacon and Cheese.

Yesterday was the usual time for the cattle market at the National Drove-yards, One Hundredth-street. The yards were well supplied with beeves of a fair quality, and the receipts of cattle were fully equal to the requirements of the trade. The arrivals consisted mostly of thrifty Western bullocks, which would dress from 600 lbs. to 800 lbs. of beef, net weight. There were but a few extra-fattened cattle in market. A very large proportion of the offerings consisted of grade Durhams. Occasionally a person could see a few choice bullocks, which showed a liberal infusion of Hereford blood. In a few yards the Devon blood seemed to be the most prominent characteristic of the cattle. The most reliable drovers and cattle brokers agreed that beef cattle were selling about ½c. ℔ lb. lower than the same quality sold for one week ago. The best lots of cattle were sold for 17c.@18c. ℔ lb., net weight. The best of a few choice droves brought 18¼c. ℔ lb. An occasional extra bullock was sold for 19c. ℔ lb. The sheep market is completely broken down. Inferior sheep do not sell at all; and good ones sell wonderfully slow. Prices range from 5c.@7½c.@8c. ℔ lb., live weight. Fat lambs, from $5 to $7 50 ℔ head. Swine are selling slowly at 6¾c.@7c. ℔ lb., live weight, for heavy, prime, corn-fed hogs. The number received for the weekly supply at the yards on Fortieth-street is 7,134, all of which were sold yesterday.

The President and Reconstruction—The Perils of Interference.

Everybody sees that, if the President acts upon the opinion of the Attorney-General, and removes SHERIDAN, POPE and SICKLES, reversing their action and reinstating the civil officers whom they have displaced, we shall have a renewal, in its most violent form, of the Radical excitement of a year ago. The tone of the extreme Radical Press indicates this. Nothing would suit their purpose better. A little judicious manipulation on their part under such circumstances, would easily create new riots and mobs in Southern cities. The active interference of the military would be invoked. Popular passion would be aroused afresh throughout the North, and the country would be plunged at once into new commotions and disturbances, fatal to the public peace and to all hopes of speedy reconstruction.

Is this desirable? What section or what interest has anything to gain by it? Its first result will be to prolong the exclusion of the South from Congress, and to exclude them utterly from taking part in the next Presidential election. The "rebel" interest in the South may, and doubtless will, hail such action, if the President shall take it, as a special interposition on their behalf. It may delay measures which they resist,—but it will only be to introduce others more severe and render their success doubly certain. Why should the President lend himself to schemes which aim only at prolonging strife and postponing the day when the Union shall be again fully restored?

The Attorney-General has argued the case with very great ability,—but he has argued it like a lawyer, and as if none but legal points were involved in its decision. We confess that, in the main, we deem his argument conclusive. Upon legal grounds it will not be easy for any one to answer it. But it is not a question to be decided on legal grounds alone. Other considerations of still graver consequence are involved. The question is one of public policy, and it must be decided upon grounds of the public welfare. Mr. STANBERY says that the law must be construed strictly, and he therefore restrains within the narrowest possible limits the powers which it confers. But it must also be construed with reference to the will and purpose of those who made it. The motive and intent of Congress in passing the law enter largely into its construction even in a court of law, and still more largely in deciding how it shall be carried out; and the President knows perfectly well that it was not the intent of Congress, in passing this law, to restrict within narrow limits the power and jurisdiction of the military commanders whom it created, and to enlarge the authority of the local civil authorities at their expense. Its motive and purpose were exactly opposite—openly, avowedly, notoriously so. The only reason for passing the law at all was to restrain and restrict the power of the local authorities,—the State Governors, Legislatures and Judges. They were believed to be in "rebel" hands and the object of the law was to weaken and reduce their power to the lowest point. This must be taken into consideration when the execution of the law is in question.

If the military *régime* were to be perpetual in the South,—if we were laying now the foundations of permanent rule there, the case would be different. We might then justly and wisely be technical and obstinate in contending for the largest exercise of local liberty. But it is not so. The existing rule is temporary, provisional, merely a stepping-stone to the reëstablishment of civil authority by the people themselves. It is merely a gateway through which the South is to re-enter the Union,—a bridge over which they cross into the resumption of their constitutional rights and the renewal of their authority over their own affairs. Why wrangle over temporary troubles to the delay and possible defeat of the great end to be accomplished?

When the Military Bill was on its passage in Congress, Mr. STEVENS did not hesitate to say that he deplored its passage because the President would sign it, the South would take it and come back into Congress, with increased representation and the negro vote, and take part in the next Presidential election. Such a result would be disastrous to measures which he deemed essential to the public good. The President did not realize his fears by signing the bill: but he will now gratify his hopes it he obstructs its operation and delays the reconstruction for which it provides. The law is working well. The Southern people do not complain of the action of the military Generals. SHERIDAN's removal of Mayor MUNROE and Judge ABELL met the approval of all loyal men, and his displacement of Gov. WELLS was received with hearty applause by men of all parties throughout the State. The famous Order No. 10 issued by Gen. SICKLES, was approved by Gov. ORR and all the leading men of every class in the State, and has wrought out none but good results.

In our judgment the President will commit a very grave mistake if he interrupts this steady and acceptable operation of the law. Practically, he will neither aid nor please any considerable portion of the Southern people, while he will arouse very sharp hostility everywhere else, and play directly into the hands of those who seek pretexts for fresh commotion, and for putting still further off the restoration of peace and union to the country.

The British-American Union—Independence.

The leaders of the Provincial Union Party seem to be gradually preparing the public mind to regard confederation simply as a stepping-stone to independence. Some of the Ministerial utterances are indistinct and timid. But Mr. GALT, who is to be the financial head of the Confederate Government, and who was an enthusiastic admirer of American institutions as long ago as 1849, is courageous enough to tell his countrymen that with the Union fairly established the colonial condition of the Provinces must naturally terminate.

In his recent political manifesto, Mr. GALT brings the whole force and point of his argument to bear upon a demonstration of the entirely new relations which the United Provinces will henceforth sustain toward the parent State and towards foreign Powers. He starts with the proposition that the Provinces had to "choose between Union and Annexation." He seeks to show that union even now is virtual independence: some of the very highest functions of an independent State—such as the right to form commercial treaties—having already been formally conceded to the Provincial Government. Mr. GALT also points out that responsibilities such as a Colonial dependency has never been called on to assume, now belong to the Confederated Provinces, and that it is their business at once to carefully weigh these.

That Mr. GALT's estimate of the actual situation is not of doubtful interpretation may be seen in the fact that the party known as Reds, whose opposition to the Confederation was long, bitter and steady, has formally given in its adhesion to the principles of union. So long as the scheme seemed to be a patent device for extending and strengthening the colonial connection, so long were the Reds its bitter opponents. The belief, however, which is fast growing into a certainty, that the Union is a direct step toward independence, and that it was so regarded from the first in official and political circles in England, may fairly justify the Lower Canada Opposition in changing their tactics, even if it had not been a party necessity for them to accept the change before they could have any hope of succeeding to office.

The question, however, will now arise whether the adhesion of the Reds to confederate principles, may not be counterbalanced by the distrust which it will naturally create in the ranks of the Conservative or Hierarchical party of French Canada. That party includes the strongest supporters of the existing colonial connection to be found in British America to-day. Under it the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church has had virtual precedence heretofore. They foresee, no doubt, that this state of things in an independent State, where they would be largely in the minority, might probably not endure. And in any case, the French or Gallo-Canadian ecclesiastics of both the lower and the titled orders, greatly prefer a monarchical to a republican system of government. The former system would be impossible in the event of separation—even if a majority of the Provincial people desired it—which is altogether improbable. The party political conflicts on which the United Provinces are now about to enter promise to be of a different and doubtless a broader character than any they have been accustomed to, and they are all but certain to be sharp and bitter, from the hour when the Confederate Government is announced. The coalition of parties may work for a time, but the elements of political strife will be found as strong in the new as in the old governmental arrangements.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Tribune* was very sharp on us not long ago for speaking of COLE's killing of HISCOCK as a *murder*. We had no business, it insisted, to give it that name until it had been ascertained whether the excuses which he urged for it were true or not. To treat them as untrue was an outrage upon justice. *Now* the *Tribune* acknowledges, through its Albany correspondence, that those excuses were *false* from beginning to end! "He now confesses," says the *Tribune*, that "his statements as to his cause of action, made on the spot and afterward, were *false*;"—that "there was no violence used," and that this plea was intended to "shield his wife and children." He confesses also that his wife's "confession" was "written *at his dictation!*" These little circumstances, the *Tribune* concedes, are "prejudicial features of the case." But it relies for his acquittal, in spite of these "prejudicial" circumstances, on the fact that he commanded one of Gen. BUTLER's colored cavalry regiments during the war. Gen. BUTLER is engaged to defend him, and "will make the most," says the *Tribune*, "of his terrible provocation and the undeniably brilliant war record of Gen. COLE." When the *Tribune* succeeds in establishing the principle that any man with a good "war record" may deliberately shoot another, in a public room, after three days' reflection and preparation, and yet be acquitted of murder, we shall need reconstruction here quite as much as they do in the Southern States.

The speech of RAPHAEL SEMMES at the recent Memphis fair is the sublimity of impudence. With singular felicity, this buccaneer, still under ban, was selected as the most fitting man to present the national colors to a certain steamboat. His remarks were in keeping with the taste which chose him "to restore, as it were," in his own delicate phrase, "the Star Spangled Banner to the mast-head of the merchant ship, from which, in times gone by, I have so often caused it to descend." This is a pretty brag from a naval hero who for many months dodged every armed antagonist to make war on the weak, the unarmed, the unresisting, and who, when cornered at last, and forced to *fight*, struck his colors in his first battle. It is in very bad taste at this epoch for any Confederate officer to boast that he made the national flag come down in disgrace; it is doubly infamous, when the taunt comes from a privateersman, who helped to wreck our commerce and ruin our merchants in safe abstinence from honorable combat. The record of the *Alabama* is that, in her first combat with a war vessel like herself, she turned to run out of the fight in less than an hour, but, being pursued, hauled down her colors, and hoisted the white flag, under cover of which, in violation of the laws of war, SEMMES stole away after surrender. While the dishonored timbers of the *Alabama* rot under the mud of the British Channel, whither WINSLOW sent her, SEMMES brags of his disgracing the national flag on merchant ships!

A great many persons would like to know why the Board of Health, who have, by edict, stopped the swill-gatherers from collecting the garbage as heretofore, do not find some substitute. Often this refuse is thrown into the ashes; more frequently it is left festering in the cellars and areas—a more sure cause of disease than any other now existing. The only way at present in which a householder can be rid of the contents of the swill-barrel is by feeing the ash-collectors. This matter should be attended to before the hot weather makes it intolerable.

The dealers in fireworks may eventually be compelled to discontinue their business entirely within the City limits if they are not more careful in preventing accidents. Another explosion or two, like that of Saturday in Maiden-lane, will be sufficient to procure the passage of a prohibitory law. The destruction of the City of Portland on last Fourth of July, by the agency of a Chinese fire-cracker, has aroused a feeling of dread among a great many good people in regard to the use of this particular explosive, which sought expression in the Thirty-ninth Congress in a bill, introduced by Senator FESSENDEN, against the importation of the article. The bill did not pass; public opinion was scarcely ripe enough in favor of such a measure. Observers, however, cannot be blind to the fact that the better class of citizens are beginning to look with great and growing disfavor upon the free and indiscriminate use of all kinds of fireworks and fire-arms in the City streets. The destruction of life and property which, to some extent, every year is always too certain to follow a celebration of the Fourth, makes the expediency of eventually prohibiting the dangerous and stupid pastime a matter of no doubt. The law last year against the public exposure and sale of fireworks in the City was made particularly stringent—not more than the value of $1,000 in such material being allowed in one place—and the fact that accidents are permitted to occur where the quantity in store is so small will only hasten the entire prohibition of the business within the City boundaries.

The very full reports which our correspondents are giving us of the French Exhibition, and of the many extraordinary displays of which Paris is the scene this Summer, will not escape the attention of our readers. We may very safely, and without undue boasting, claim that they are far more complete, intelligent and interesting than are furnished to any other American journal. The several departments represented by contributions from this country are very fully and clearly described. It is greatly to be regretted that more pains have not been taken to make a proper exhibition of the Cereals and Minerals of this country, as those are unquestionably two of our strongest points. Congress at the outset discouraged the country from taking any proper part in this Exhibition by the unwillingness it evinced to make any appropriation for it: and when we were all properly aroused to its importance it was too late to do much. But we shall come out fairly after all.

Newspaper paragraphists sometimes find very curious topics for mirth. A New-England paper states that a young lady in a town which is named was engaged to a young man who was absent on a sea voyage, and was to marry him on his return. He left her, however, for another, and she soon after became engaged to another gentleman who died. And now, says the facetious journalist, "the unfortunate maiden is in the matrimonial market a third time." The lady and her friends may be a little slow in detecting the exquisite humor or delicacy of this little bit of newspaper wit.

The continued agitation of the Sunday prohibition of the liquor law is attracting much attention, and if the threats of a large number of dealers to bring it to a practical test by openly defying it should be put in operation, it would be forced to the front of the practical questions of the day. While the effects of general prohibition, such as delights the rigid heart of Boston, can never be wholesome and naturally progressive in educating a people to a high standard of morals, the quiet of the Sabbath does need enforcement and demands a special provision. Many of the large English cities have a total Sunday prohibition of the liquor traffic, and the results have been as remarkable as in New-York. In Bristol the number of committals for intoxication and crime for three years after the passage of the Sunday act was but 2,903, as against 4,063 during the three years next preceding it. In Manchester the difference during the same period was 5,850, as against 10,828. Last Winter there was an immense meeting in London to canvass the means of bringing about a similar law. It was promoted by clergymen as well as laymen of all sects and denominations—Churchmen and Dissenters, Romanists and Protestants, and the Catholic Archbishop MANNING delivered the principal address. Movements of the same character are on foot even in Prussia and in Switzerland. When the wise and good of many nations concur in any one idea, there must be truth in it. And yet it is very curious that in Paris, one of the largest cities of the world, there is less law for Sunday than for any other day of the week—and not a whit more crime or disorder.

The returns of each succeeding week go to show that the immigration this year will far exceed that of last season. Nearly two thousand emigrants from British and German ports were landed here yesterday. The best of them will not find much to entice them to remain in the City. Dull times, high rents, heavy taxation, empty ship-yards, a more or less general derangement of the skilled industry of the community consequent on the late strikes—all these are to be seen and felt here by the intelligent new comer, and felt probably more heavily and keenly in New-York than in a less thronged community. There is abundant room for all that come, even if they bring nothing with them except the labor of willing hands as their capital. But they should be discreetly advised where to go. The great seaports are not the places to loiter in. Those who can do agricultural work should be directed—if they stand in need of direction—to push on toward the West. There is a magnificent hay and wheat harvest to be gathered in. In the country, at this season, the labor market is never overstocked; and liberal board and wages in that broad field of industry always await those, be they strangers or not, who are willing to work.

HASN'T the "Sea Serpent" done service enough in past years to entitle him to a little longer slumber? Are the people of Oswego so hard up for a Summer sensation that they find it necessary to drag him up again from the caves of Lake Ontario and make him repeat the antics of a score of years ago? The editor who brings him forth now was not fortunate enough to see the monster himself, but he received his statement from persons who did see him, and whose names, if he was permitted to give them, would carry conviction to every candid mind. No doubt; but then he *isn't* permitted to give them, and the "conviction" they are likely to carry is not worth carrying very far.

A Western paper tells us of a German in Chicago who wears a beard reaching below his knees, although he is nearly six feet high. He is a good deal troubled in walking lest he should step on it, and really does not know what to do with it. Why does he not wrap it up in his ears? —they must be long enough.

The rage for cruel sports on the part of the degraded population of the City seems not to be satisfied with such old-fashioned practices as encounters in the prize ring, cock-fighting, and dog contests. Something more novel, and, at the same time, more intense in its cruel features must be devised. The latest novelty is said to have occurred a few evenings since, where some debased wretches met in an up-town groggery and allowed full play to their brutal natures in witnessing the fierce struggles of a number of cats which were fastened together in pairs by their tails and slung across a line to tear themselves in pieces! It is difficult, after this, to conceive what the next phase of "sporting" will be. Perhaps a few new suggestions might be obtained by consulting the Sioux Indians: but the cruelties which the red-skins are wont to practice upon their captives are perhaps of too refined a character for the purposes of our Mackerelville constituency.

Though Americans are not renowned for reverential care of historical monuments, and rarely permit sentiment to stand in the way of material progress, yet even they must acknowledge a feeling of regret at the remorseless manner in which Baron HAUSSMANN is transforming the ancient capital of France into a modern city. The Baron, who acts the part of BISMARCK on a smaller field, allows nothing to stand in the way of his grand plan for the renovation of Paris. He runs his wide, straight avenues through parks, gardens, palaces and churches, regardless alike of historical memories and of French sentiment for the picturesque. The latest victim of his passion for straight avenues is the well-known "Chapel of the Martyrs"—a small structure of almost mean appearance, but of great historical interest. Its walls and floors were stained with blood, and bore other marks of sanguinary violence. In this edifice, in the terrible days of '93, a large number of priests and other members of religious orders were murdered by the infuriated mob. Of all the buildings pulled down by Baron HAUSSMANN, none was more regretted than this unpretending chapel; but it stood in the way of a grand improvement, and its days were numbered.

Severe Storm on the Hudson and at Saratoga—Attempted Burglary.

HUDSON, N. Y., Monday, June 17.

One of the severest storms that ever visited this vicinity passed over this city yesterday, doing considerable damage.

In the western part of Claverack, three miles from here, two showers—one from the south and one from the north—appeared to meet, causing a terrific tornado, which extended over an area three-quarters of a mile square, demolishing barns, blowing down chimneys, tearing up orchards, leveling fences, and creating general devastation.

Hundreds of valuable fruit trees were destroyed. Some large trees were carried a distance of four hundred yards, and several horses were injured. Fortunately, no lives were lost.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Monday, June 17.

The heavy rain of Saturday night overflowed the Champlain Canal, between Fort Edward and Fort Ann.

The railroad track is washed away in spots between these two places. Nearly two hundred men have been employed since 10 o'clock on Sunday morning repairing the lock.

The train due from the North at 8 o'clock this morning arrived at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, the track having been temporarily repaired.

Burglars entered the railroad freight office here last night, broke the padlock of the safe, and charged the lock with powder. The safe door was blown partially into pieces, but the burglars could not effect an entrance. Only $3 were in the safe. The explosion was heard at the Continental Hotel, opposite. No clue was obtained to the burglars.

Registration in Richmond—Military Commission.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, June 17.

The registration was commenced in this city to-day. In one ward to-night 187 whites and 144 blacks had been registered. The registration also commenced in the county, where in one precinct only four voters were registered during the day.

The first military commission was commenced to-day. The case was that of HOVEY, a teacher of the freedmen, who had been sentenced by a court to $150 fine and one month imprisonment for whipping a boy named HATZ, not belonging to the school; and a brother of HATZ, who had been fined one cent for cowhiding HOVEY. The fines and imprisonment were set aside, and the parties brought before Gen. GRANGER, Military Commissioner for this District.

DAVID BULLINGTON, an old citizen of Richmond, died this morning.

The United States Grand Jury adjourned to-day, having made over fifty presentments.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Monday, June 17.

THE JULY SESSION OF CONGRESS.

It is generally conceded, even by those Republicans here who have opposed a July session of Congress, that the effect of the Attorney-General's last opinion will be to cause a quorum in each House on the day appointed for the re-assembling, the 4th prox. A letter from Senator FESSENDEN says he will be here if reconstruction measures make it necessary, but if impeachment and other matters are to be considered he will not come.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day, commencing at 10 o'clock and ending at noon, during which the subject of the removals of civil officials in the South, and Attorney-General STANBERY's opinion thereon, was considered. The friends of Mayor WITHERS, of Mobile, who was removed by Gen. POPE, having been especially urgent for his reinstallment, to-day and to-night publicly state that although the Administration is inclined to follow the advice of Mr. STANBERY, it has not pluck enough to revoke Gen. POPE's order.

SOUTHERN CELEBRATIONS OF THE FOURTH.

The spirit of the Fourth of July is reviving at the South, and quite a number of celebrations are announced at different points. Among others, the white Unionists and freedmen of the nine Eastern counties of Virginia, including King George, King and Queen, Westmoreland, Northumberland, Lancaster, Essex, Carolina, Middlesex and Richmond are to have a mammoth celebration at Cobden's Park, on the Rappahannock River, four miles below Richmond Court House. L. T. AYRES, of the Freedmen's Bureau, is here making arrangements, and the Congressional Union Committee will furnish the speakers.

LOUISIANA POLITICIANS.

The uneasy squad of New-Orleans politicians who have been here since the adjournment of Congress, trying to oust fortunate office-holders in their State, have prepared a series of charges against Gen. FRANK S. HERRON, United States Marshal, which, they flatter themselves, are sufficiently strong to warrant his suspension under the provisions of the Tenure of Office Bill. They assert to-night that both Hon. WM. P. KELLOGG, Collector of the Port, and Gen. HERRON will be removed.

COMMISSIONER NEWTON DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Hon. ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner of Agriculture, who has been ill for some time, is reported to-night in a dangerous condition. His physicians express a fear that he may not live until morning. His disease is typhoid fever.

LEUTZE'S PICTURE.

LEUTZE's picture illustrating the cession of Russian America is nearly complete. The noteworthy figures are the two SEWARDS, STOECKL and BODISCO, of the Russian Legation, and Senator SUMNER.

A NEW RAILROAD.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to-day broke ground in this city on their branch road, which is to connect this city with their main line at Point of Rocks.

LIQUORS IN BOND.

Numerous officers of the Revenue Department have forwarded recommendations to the Commissioner for the abolition of the practice of bonding whisky and other liquors, as now allowed by law, which, they assert, is productive of fraud to a greater extent than any practice hitherto resorted to.

To the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Monday, June 17.

THE REMOVAL OF CIVIL OFFICERS DISAPPROVED.

There was a Cabinet meeting to-day on the subject, it is understood, of the removal of civil officers by the Commanders of the Southern Military Districts. As the result of the consultation, an Executive order is in course of preparation and may be issued early this week, restraining, it is said, such Commanders, in accordance with the recently published opinion of Attorney-General STANBERY, and, as a consequence, restoring the civil officers heretofore removed by them.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO BOSTON.

This afternoon the President decided finally upon the programme for his contemplated trip to Boston, so far as he is concerned. He will leave this city in the 7:45 train on the morning of the 20th inst. direct for New-York, not stopping at Philadelphia, arriving at the foot of Cortlandt-street, in New-York, at about 5:30 P. M., and will proceed at once in a carriage to the Fifth-avenue Hotel. He will remain in New-York until Saturday morning, when he will leave in the 8 o'clock train for Boston, via New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Worcester cities, arriving at Boston about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Invitations have already reached the President to become the guest of the State Governments of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and the cities of New-Haven and Hartford in the former State, and Newport in the latter State, and also Springfield, Mass.

Gov. ENGLISH, of Connecticut, and staff, will meet the President at New-Haven as he passes through the State.

Upon his return from Boston he will pass through Rhode Island and remain a day or two at Newport, where he will be received by Gov. BURNSIDE.

The President will be accompanied by Secretary SEWARD and Postmaster-General RANDALL, of his Cabinet. Col. MORROW, Assistant Private Secretary, and Col. MOORE, of his military staff, and two or three others.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

An amdavit of the President of the Union Pacific Railroad, alleging the completion of an additional section of 20 miles of the said road, commencing at the 345th and terminating at the 365th milepost, west of Omaha, Nebraska, having been filed in the Department of the Interior, the Acting Secretary has instructed the Government Commissioners to examine and report upon the section.

CONSUL OF NICARAGUA.

The President has recognized JOSE A. GODAY as Consul of Nicaragua at San Francisco, and C. F. DOTSEN as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway at Pensacola, Fla.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has returns showing the aggregate disposal in May last of 28,554 acres of public lands at the following local offices: Dakotah City, Nebraska, 7,135 acres; Eau Claire, Wis., 9,781 acres; Winnebago City, Minn., 4,943 acres; Boyfield, Wis., 2,286 acres; Greenleaf, Minn., 4,409 acres. The greater portion of this was taken for actual settlement under the Homestead Law. The remainder was located with agricultural scrip, military warrants, and sold for cash.

The Merchants' National Bank of Washington—Militia Parade.

BALTIMORE, MD., Monday, June 17.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, Judge GILES presiding, in the case of Kennedy *vs.* Gibson, arising out of the recent failure of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, involving the question of individual liability to the clause in the General National Banking Laws, the Court to-day rendered a lengthy opinion, to the effect that no suit can be maintained under said clause until the Comptroller of Currency has audited the accounts of the insolvent institution, and ascertained after due notice to the creditors the amount of its liabilities.

The militia under the new State law held a grand parade to-night, marching through the principal streets. They numbered about 2000, were in citizens' dress, without arms, and were reviewed on Broadway by Gen. WILSON. The Maryland Guard, about 900 strong, will be mustered in to-morrow night.

A fire broke out about 9 o'clock this evening in a sugar and saddlery store on West Baltimore-street, during the parade of the militia, creating considerable excitement. Loss about $7,000.

Shooting of an Editor at Lynchburgh, Virginia.

LYNCHBURGH, Va., Monday, June 17.

R. H. GLASS, the editor of the *Republican*, was shot in the street to-day by the sons of D. E. BOOKER. The cause was an article reflecting on their father, published in the paper. The shot took effect in the eye, the ball lodging in the head. Mr. GLASS is comfortable, but the issue as yet is uncertain.

TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT

Opening Address on Behalf of the Prosecution.

Commencement of the Testimony for the Government.

Identification of Surratt as Being with Booth on the Night of the Assassination.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Monday, June 17.

The

a precipice, a leap which would have been impossible to anyone except one who fully realized his guilt, and knew his life was worthless. He fled to Egypt and was pursued, not by the bloodhounds of the law, as the counsel for the defence seemed to think, but the very elements conspired to point him out, and from Alexandria his face was turned homeward to the land he had polluted with murder.

He is here now for trial, and when all these things are proven, as proven they will be, and all shall be made clear, as it will be in spite of the subterfuges that will be resorted to, it will be the duty of the jury, in the name of that civilization Surratt has disgraced, to do full and impartial justice, and retribution shall be meted out to the shedder of innocent blood.

Mr. Bradley, Sr., said the defence would reserve their opening remarks to the jury. He asked to be furnished with a list of the witnesses on the part of the prosecution. He was aware that there was no statute as applicable to this case, but there was one as in the case of treason, where the defence shall be furnished the names of witnesses. He admitted that this was not a case of treason, but an attempt to take away life and liberty. It approached to treason, and on the same principle as a capital case, it involved a wide range of inquiry. It was the practice in the Circuit Court, as in the case of White and Gardner, to furnish a list of witnesses, as far as they were known, in order that it might be known what counsel had to meet, and to secure the attendance of such witnesses as were not in Court during the examination. Owing to the wide range of inquiry and the awful importance of the case, he submitted the proposition. Counsel for the defence thought justice and a fair trial demanded it, and they thought the furnishing of such a list was within the control of the Court.

Mr. Carrington said he was not aware that there was a rule of law in practice which required the defence to be furnished with a list of the witnesses. The Constitution provided that the accused should be confronted with the witnesses. Counsel, too, were acquainted with the charges in the indictment and of the course which the United States intended to pursue. Counsel for the defence enjoy a real privilege over the United States. By act of Congress they are permitted to take depositions of witnesses in criminal cases, and they can send to any part of the United States to take them. On the other hand the United States cannot examine any witnesses if they are not personally in attendance. It was admitted by the defence that this was not technically a charge of treason. The indictment charged the prisoner with the murder of an American citizen. The prosecution expected to show that it was a case of murder aggravated by circumstances of great atrocity, and that the object was not only to take the life of the President, but to overthrow the Government.

Mr. Pierrepont said: We shall not give the names of the witnesses unless by the peremptory order of the Court. There were many reasons why we should not consent to it; among others there might be an effort to get the witnesses out of the way. When witnesses were brought on the stand, and examined and cross-examined, then, if application be made for further time for further witnesses or delay, it would be addressed to the discretion of the Court, which could then judge whether it would be just or right, but to compel us to disclose the names of our witnesses would be unprecedented, and quite out of the way in a murder trial, and we object to it.

Mr Bradley—I expected the counsel for the United States would object to it, therefore I address the Court. My learned brother has suggested that certain witnesses might be got out of the way. If there are any such witnesses, we ought to know who they are.

Mr. Pierrepont—There are various witnesses.

Mr. Bradley—There are various ways to get witnesses here, with which the gentleman is familiar. It is important we should know what witnesses are of that class.

Mr. Pierrepont—You will learn as they appear.

Mr. Bradley—We fear that we will not learn until it is too late; but the suggestion that the witnesses may get out of the way ought to have no effect. We know who are the witnesses on the back of the indictment. God forbid that any one of them shall get out of the way! We want them here. No such case as this has so excited the public mind in any country excepting Ireland where such efforts have been made to convict. When we are told there are respectable and credible witnesses, I am taken by surprise; and I think it is our right, and it is in the discretion of the court, to give us further time and a list of the witnesses. I know it would be easy to keep back important witnesses to the heel of the case, when it would be too late to convict them. How can we get at the facts unless we know who the witnesses are? Let us know. Give us a fair trial. You may laugh at our *alibi*, but let us know by whom our proofs are to be broken down? If, then, your Honor has the power, we implore you that the prisoner may know beforehand by whom it is sought to convict him.

Mr Pierrepont—It is not clear that counsel has stated that your Honor has not such power in cases of murder, but in those of treason.

Mr. Bradley—I stated that it was within the spirit and meaning of the law that the Court should control the practice in this case.

Mr. Carrington—I deny that your Honor has such discretion.

Mr. Merrick—I ask by what rule we are to be governed in the discussion of this question—time to be consumed and the number of speeches made.

The Court said that it was proper to remark that this case was to be tried precisely as any other case. It was true this community, the country, and the whole world are anxious and desirous to know whether the prisoner is guilty or innocent of the crime charged against him It is the intention of the Court, it his health shall be spared, to go through with the trial with all the legal steps to satisfy the public mind on the subject. Of course we shall be governed by the strict rule of the law, as it is the purpose of the Court that nothing shall be done in conflict with the law. I want to so act that when the foot is put down it shall be in a firm place. I shall hold the subject over for advisement until to-morrow; a day's delay will make no difference.

The counsel expressed themselves satisfied.

The Court said it may be that counsel, when they come together, can make some arrangements satisfactory to all parties.

Surgeon-General Barnes was the first witness examined by the United States. He was acquainted with the late President Lincoln; was called upon to attend him professionally on the night of the 14th of April, 1865, at the house of Mr. Peterson, in Tenth-street, and remained with him until he died; he examined the character of the wound, and the bullet was the cause of his death; the President lived until twenty minutes past seven o'clock on the morning of the 15th of April; he was not conscious at any time from the shooting; until the hour of his death he did not speak at all; there were present Drs. Stone, Ford, Leatchman and others, with some of the members of the Cabinet; the death resulted from what was called a gunshot wound.

James M. Wright, sworn—At present am Chief Clerk of the Military Bureau. The counsel for the United States handed him a package which he was requested to examine, and which, in his official capacity, had been placed in his possession by Mr. Holt. After looking at the contents of the package he said: "This is the ball."

Mr. Carrington—"Let me see it." The witness handed it to him and said: "Here is the pistol."

Surgeon-Gen. Barnes recalled—He recognized a fragment of bone taken from the head of President Lincoln in presence of Doctors Woodward and Stone and himself; the ball now shown to him resembled most closely that taken from the head of the deceased, from behind the orbit of the right eye embedded in the substance of the brain; this was a ball for a pistol of the size exhibited; he, at the time, made a cut on the ball, but he did not recognize it now, the ball being much discolored.

Wm. T. Kent, sworn—Was at Ford's Theatre on the night of the assassination, and testified as to the shooting of President Lincoln; he, after Mr. Lincoln was removed from the theatre, picked up the pistol in the box which had been occupied by the deceased, and on asking what he should do with it, somebody said "hand it to Mr. Gobright, the Agent of the Associated Press," who was vouched for as a responsible gentleman, and thus he did.

Major-Gen. Henry R. Rathbun, of Albany, sworn—Was well acquainted with President Lincoln, and accompanied him and Mrs. Lincoln and Miss Harris to the theatre on the night of the 14th April, 1865; he explained the position occupied by the company in the private box; when they entered the band ceased playing and the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and the President was received with three cheers, in the second scene of the third act, while the witness was intently looking at the stage, he heard the report of a pistol; looking around, he saw in the dimness of the smoke the form of a man between the President and the door; he heard the man shriek out some such word as "Freedom;" witness immediately sprang toward him and seized him; the man wrestled himself from his grasp and made a thrust at him with a large knife; witness raised his arm to parry the blow, but received a deep wound between the arm and shoulder; the man then sprung toward the front of the box; witness rushed after him, and succeeded only in catching his clothes as he got over the box; witness thought he tore the man's clothes; witness cried out "Stop that man;" he then looked toward the President, who had not changed his position, excepting his head was bowed forward and his eyes were closed; he rushed toward the door for the purpose of procuring medical aid, but he found the door barred with a heavy piece of plank; the people outside were beating against the door; with some difficulty he removed the bar, and those outside came in; when he returned to the box he found that the President was being examined, but the wound was not then found; the body, with some assistance, was removed from the theatre; the witness accompanied Mrs. Lincoln to the house opposite the theatre whither Mr. Lincoln had been removed.

On the further examination he said he did not get a good look at the man.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Did not closely examine the plank to see how it was fixed between the door and the wall. He did not know how it was fastened.

The Court asked the gentlemen on both sides whether it would be agreeable on the first few days of the trial to take a recess after proceeding two hours; then continue the session for two hours or two hours and a half more. He made this suggestion with a view to the health of all concerned, as from present indications we will have a severe heated term. If they were too closely confined, the Judge, counsel or some of the jury might be taken sick, therefore it would be better to take all the advantages they could get.

Both sides consented to the proposed arrangement, and a recess was then taken for half an hour.

After the recess Col. Joseph B. Stewart was sworn. He testified that he was at Ford's Theatre on the night of April 14, 1865, with three ladies, and the party occupied four seats directly in front of the orchestra, on the right hand of the aisle, of what are known as the orchestra seats, and was just in a position to see everything on the stage, and at an angle could see the occupants of the Presidential box; at a time when there was a pause in the play witness heard the report of a pistol; at the same moment he saw a man coming over the balustrade and saw a cloud of smoke, and as he cleared the banistrade the man exclaimed, "*Sic semper tyrannis!*" the man came from the stage with his back to the audience, and almost immediately afterward faced the audience; the man had a large knife in his hand, and as he passed upon the stage and followed

the man across it; as witness followed the man he heard a door slam, and five persons were standing in the passage-way; they were much excited, and the progress of witness was obstructed; near the back door witness saw a man standing who turned to look at witness, and when witness got to the door he caught at the hinge side, and heard the tramp of feet as of a horse, and as witness passed out of the door a person also passed out, and the action of that person seemed to be of one much surprised; witness' attention was particularly fixed upon the man mounting the horse; witness saw that the man was imperfectly mounted, and that the horse was restive; witness made an effort to grasp the bridle, when the rider wheeled the horse around and forced witness against the wall, and the rider then hastened down the alley; at the moment the horse turned witness told the man, who was John Wilkes Booth, to stop, and at that instant some one ran rapidly out of the alley; witness then heard two sharp clicks of something and then a shrill whistle, after which the rider rode furiously up the alley; witness was so near the horse that the first two or three strides splashed the mud in his face and upon his bosom; witness then heard the horse go apparently in the direction of the Patent Office; the man witness saw leap upon the stage was John Wilkes Booth.

A diagram was here exhibited, and witness recognized it as one of the alley of which he was speaking, and he explained the positions to the jury.

A diagram of the stage was also exhibited, and witness pointed out the localities referred to. Witness indicated on the diagram the point where he reached the stage.

Mr. John D. Pettit was then sworn, and testified that on April 14, 1865, he occupied a room in dwelling-house No. 339 D-street, below Tenth; he occupied a room there, and boarded elsewhere; the rear part of the building witness occupied was from 150 feet to 200 feet from the rear part of Ford's Theatre next to where witness remembers an eating saloon, kept by one Gilbert; on the night of April 14 witness was sitting in his room, and his attention was directed to several low whistlings or signals, coming apparently from a vacant ground between Gilbert's and the house where witness roomed; on account of these whistlings, witness stopped reading several times to ascertain what was going on; witness also heard a noise, apparently prancing about in the alley leading to the theatre, but upon looking out he could see nothing, and knew nothing of what transpired until next morning; the last whistling witness heard was very loud and shrill; at this time the play was going on, for witness could hear the voices of the actors.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—There was an alley between where witness lodged and Gilbert's, and a vacant lot there, and it was upon the vacant lot that these noises were heard; a fence ran across the vacant lot with the line of the street.

The witness was cross-examined at some length relative to the location of the vacant lot. The witness' room fronted this vacant lot, but has no clear recollection of a fence between the vacant lot and the alley.

Jas. P. Ferguson was next called and examined by the prosecution: Witness was at Ford's Theatre on the night of April 14, 1865; witness kept a restaurant near the theatre; on that afternoon Harry Ford told witness if he wanted to see Gen. Grant he should secure a seat that day; witness secured a seat near the private box to be occupied by the President; shortly after eight o'clock the President entered; after ten o'clock witness saw Wilkes Booth move around to the President's box; witness then described the act of the shooting, the leap of Booth from the box and his flight across the stage; witness saw Booth on the afternoon of that day; he was then on horseback and remarked about the swiftness of his animal, saying it could run like a cat; at that time Booth said nothing more about his horse; Booth was at that time talking to James Maddox, an employe at the theatre.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—When Booth leaped upon the stage, Harry Hawk was performing his part; when Booth jumped upon the stage, with the knife in his hand, Harry Hawk ran; witness does not recollect seeing any one get on the stage until after Booth got off.

By Mr. Carrington—Witness saw Mr. Stuart on the stage, but does not recollect when he got on.

Joseph Dye was next called and examined by the prosecution.—Witness is a recruiting sergeant in the United States Army, and is now stationed in Philadelphia; on April 15, 1864, witnessed belonged to Battery C, Pennsylvania Artillery, and was stationed at Camp Barry; the camp is about two miles from Ford's Theatre; witness and Sergeant Robert Cooper were in town the night of the murder; at the time of the murder witness was in an oyster saloon; went into the oyster saloon from Ford's Theatre at half-past nine o'clock; Sergeant Cooper was in company; witness was sitting upon some plank in front of the theater and saw Mr. Lincoln coming there; the street in front of the theater was lighted by a lamp; while witness was sitting there Cooper was walking up and down; while witness was there parties came out of the theater and went into the saloon; before they came down witness overheard conversation there; witness knew John Wilkes Booth; Booth was one of the persons entering into that conversation.

Question by Mr. Pierrepont—What was that conversation?

Mr. Merrick objected to the question. It was proposed to give the conversation of Booth in relation to the murder, and the prisoner at the bar has not been connected yet with it.

Mr. Pierrepont said it must be evident that whatever John Wilkes Booth said would be evidence.

Mr. Bradley insisted that the parties must first be connected.

Judge Fisher said if the connection was not made all this testimony must be ruled out. He admitted the testimony.

Witness resumed and said, the first that appeared was John Wilkes Booth conversing with a low villainous looking person at the end of the passage; it was but a moment before another person joined them and entered into conversation; this person was neatly dressed; the crowd then came from the theatre, and Booth remarked "I suppose he will come out now," as witness supposed, referring to the President; the parties in conversation then ranged themselves where the President was to pass, and watched eagerly for his appearance; he did not come, and one of them examined the carriage, and Booth went into the restaurant and remained there long enough to take a drink, and came out and stepped from the street into the passage leading to the stage; he appeared in a moment again; the party abovementioned as neatly dressed then stepped up and called the time to Booth from a clock in the vestibule; as soon as he called the time he moved up Tenth-street to Eighth-street; he did not remain long, but came down again, stopped in front of the theatre, looked at the clock, and called the time again, looking directly at Booth and his companion, and being somewhat excited; he then turned on his heel again and went back toward H-street; it was then witness thought something was wrong; witness carried a revolver and had a handkerchief wrapped around it, and his suspicions were so aroused that he undid the handkerchief from about his revolver; it was not long before the well-dressed man came again from the direction of H-street; the man stood in front of the theatre, and the light shone full in his face; there was pictured in his countenance great excitement and exceeding paleness, and he told them for the third time the hour, that it was ten minutes past ten o'clock; witness swears that at this time it was ten minutes past ten; witness saw the man distinctly.

Question by Mr. Pierrepont—Did you see the man distinctly? A.—Very distinctly.

Q.—Do you see him now? A.—I do; Sir, (pointing to Surratt) there he sits; I have seen his face frequently in my sleep; it was so very pale I could never forget it; I have not seen him since until lately, and now the man I then saw was John H. Surratt, the prisoner at the bar; Surratt then moved toward H-street; Booth then entered the front of the theatre; Sergeant Cooper and I then went to an oyster saloon; we had not had time to eat the oysters when we heard of the murder, and we went immediately up to H-street and out of H-street toward Camp Barry; on our way out a lady hoisted a winnow and asked us what—

Witness was here interrupted by an objection from Mr. Bradley, and the prosecution closed the examination.

Judge Fisher announced that it was within five minutes of the time when he proposed to adjourn the Court for the day.

Mr. Bradley announced that the defence would cross-examine the last witness to-morrow morning.

Judge Fisher passed upon the affidavit submitted by the prisoner, and said that all the witnesses for the defence would be paid by the United States.

The jurors were then informed that they would be taken to the Seaton House, and they were to be permitted to receive communications on private matters or on business.

One of the bailiffs asked the Court if he could not take a barber up to those who desired to be shaved.

Judge Fisher—They had better shave themselves, for barbers are the most talkative people in the world except old maids. [Laughter.]

Mr. Berry (one of the jurors) asked if he could not have a barber.

The Court—Oh you can shave yourself, or one of the bailiffs can take a hand.

The Court then took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Loss of an American Whaler—Congressional Nomination in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 14.

The American whaling-ship *Canton Packet* was wrecked near Hakodadi May 3. Five lives were lost, viz.: JAMES FAIRBANKS, of Baltimore, and four Hawaiians. The vessel was a total loss. She was owned in New-Bedford. Capt. FAIRBANKS arrived by the *Colorado*. The crew are still at Hakodadi, waiting for transportation to this port.

The ships *Benefactress* and *Havelock* were at Yokohama loading for New-York. The ship *Condor* sailed from Shanghae for New-York on the 30th of April. The ship *Wylie* was at Hong Kong loading.

The Union Convention for the Second Congressional District of this State have nominated W. H. HUCEY for Congress.

The Southern Relief Committee of San Francisco, up to the present time, have remitted to the New-York Commission $74,400 in gold.

Philadelphia Declines Welcome to the President.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 17.

The Select Council held a meeting this afternoon to consider the resolution passed by the Common Council for welcoming the President on his passage through the city. A warm debate ensued and the passage of the resolution was strenuously opposed. When the main question came to be put, no quorum voted; the Republicans having retired and the President declared the session adjourned.

Politics in Canada—Militia Rifle Match.

OTTAWA, C. E., Monday, June 17.

An informal meeting of the Executive was held to-day. The Ministers from the maritime provinces will probably be here Wednesday. It is understood the delegation comprises Messrs. TUPPER and McCALL, from Nova Scotia, and TILLIE and MITCHELL from New-Brunswick.

QUEBEC, Monday, June 17.

Arrangements have been made for the general militia rifle match to select members of the volunteer force to compete at the international rifle match at Wambleton.

The rush to the watering-places has commenced. The St. Lawrence Hotel at Coconna opens to-morrow.

A dispatch received from Gaspe says the weather is very warm, and the crops are suffering for want of rain.

THE JEROME PARK RACES.

The American Jockey Club Summer Race Meeting—The Programme of Racing—List of Stables Arrived—The Acceptances in the Jockey Club Handicap Race.

The Summer race meeting of the American Jockey Club commences at Jerome Park on Wednesday next, and is continued over Thursday and Saturday—Friday being a vacant day, and allowing in consequence the public an opportunity of witnessing the great trotting match on the Fashion Course, L. I., between the hitherto invincible *Dexter* and the veteran trotting stallion *Ethan Allen* and his running mate. The coming meeting promises to be a very brilliant one, for the purses and stakes are unusually rich and liberal, and the entries numerous, comprising most of the best racers now on the American turf. There is undoubtedly great room for improvement in the management in many points, as evinced at the recent Spring meeting, but we hope and believe, with more extended experience, the Executive are willing and will endeavor to remedy many of the shortcomings complained of on that occasion. The programme of sport for the three days of the meeting is so rich and abundant as to satisfy the most enthusiastic gourmand of racing, besides being arranged in the most judicious manner. The track itself, thanks to the great skill and experienced judgment of the superintending official, Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEY, is in the finest possible condition, and seems to improve with every successive meeting. The admirable order in which it so rapidly gets, even after the heaviest rains, is to be attributed to the judicious foresight and liberal outlay of Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME, who, in the construction of the course, expended many thousands of dollars in draining it in the most perfect manner possible. In its patronage by the fashion, wealth, youth and beauty of the Empire City, the magnificent racing always witnessed here and its high tone of management, the Jerome Park race meeting can justly boast of being the "Ascot" of America.

The racing of Wednesday, the first day of the meeting, comprises four events. The first is a premium of $700 for horses of all ages, over a distance of a mile and five furlongs, and the entrance money going to the second horse. The entries for this race close on the Course at 4 o'clock P. M. on the day previous. Then comes the interesting race for three-year olds, the Belmont stakes, (so named in courtesy to the President of the American Jockey Club,) the subscription to which is $200, half forfeit, with the princely addition of $1,500, the second horse receiving $300 out of the stakes. The distance to be run is a mile and five furlongs, and the following eleven horses are entered:

1. R. W. Cameron's imp. b. c. Hampton Court, by Young Melbourne, dam Durindana.
2. P. S. Forbes' ch. c. De Courcey, by Trovatore, dam Rhoda by imp. Glencoe.
3. Leonard W. Jerome's b. f. Redwing, by Balrownie, dam Cyclone by Vandal.
4. F. Morris' b. f. Ruthless, by imp. Eclipse, dam imp. Barbarity.
5. F. Morris' b. c. Monday, by Colton, dam Mollie Jackson.
6. A. Belmont's imp. b. f. Maid of Honor, by Newminster, dam Himalaya.
7. R. Underwood's ch. g. Metairie, by Star Davis, dam Katonah by Voucher.
8. John M. Clay's br. c. Rivoli, by Revenue, dam Topez by imp. Glencoe.
9. R. A. Alexander's blk. c. Virgil by Vandal, dam Ansel, dam by imp. Yorkshire.
10. Leonard W. Jerome's ch. c. Yorke, by Planet, dam Aibne.
11. T. G. Moore's b. f. Fanny Cheatam, by Lexington, dam Laura by imp. Leviathan.

Of this lot, the starters will probably consist of *De Courcey, Hampton Court, Maid of Honor, Rivoli, Virgil* and *Ruthless*. The Tennessee flyer, *Fanny Cheatham*, for whom Capt. MOORE paid the large price of $10,000 when a two-year old, will not be here, nor, indeed, any of Capt. MOORE'S stable. *Monday*, we think, will be kept in the stable, as he will have a penalty of five pounds extra to carry for winning the Derby. If he does come to the post, we presume it will only be to assist his stable companion, *Ruthless*, whose winning seems a certainty, as the distance will just suit her, and her wonderful turn of speed has too often been witnessed to doubt it. Mr. CLAY'S horse, *Rivoli*, is said to be very fast; and *Virgil*, the representative of the great Kentucky stable of Mr. ALEXANDER, has already given us a proof of his quality by winning the Underwood Gift race at Paterson. Between these two we expect to see a struggle for the $300 for the second in the race.

The third race is the Hopeful Stakes, for two-year olds; subscription $50 each, play or pay, with $700 added by the Jockey Club. The distance is five furlongs, and the entries are as follows:

1. Leonard W. Jerome's ch. c. St. Paul, by imp. Lapidist, dam Rhoda by Glencoe.
2. Leonard W. Jerome's ch. f. Cycloid, by imp. Lapidist, dam Cyclone by Vandal.
3. F. Morris' b. f. Cleopatra, by Eclipse, out of Elly Rogers by Hermez.
4. M. H. Sanford's b. c. Puck, by Scythian, dam by Cripple.
5. M. H. Sanford's ch. c. Oberon, by Lexington, dam by Glencoe.
6. M. H. Sanford's b. f. by Lexington, dam Alice Jones.
7. M. H. Sanford's b. f. by Lexington, dam Kitty Clark.
8. M. H. Sanford's ch. f. by Lexington, dam Westarewich.
9. Thomas G. Bacon's br. f. by Revenue, dam Sea Breeze by imp. Albion.
10. Wm. Brady's b. c. Stickney, by Citizen, dam by Owneo.

None of these have ever run in public, so that it is impossible to judge of their relative merit. Mr. JEROME has a half sister to *Redwing*, and a half sister to *Fleetwing* and *De Courcey*, entered, while Mr. SANFORD has in his lot *Puck*, a youngster by imp. *Scythian*, dam by *Cripple*, that turf rumour already speaks highly of, and by whose aid or the one selected to represent his stable, we fully expect to see this staunch patron of the turf carry off the race.

The fourth race is a premium of $600, for all ages, mile heats, the entries of which close the day previous.

The second day (Thursday) is inaugurated by the eventful race for the "Westchester Cup," value, in gold, $1,500—a magnificent work of art, designed and manufactured by TIFFANY & Co.—added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for all ages. Winners this year of stakes and purses amounting to $2,000, are penalized to carry 6 lbs. extra; of $1,000, 3 lbs. extra. The distance is two miles and a quarter, and the entries, eighteen in number, comprise many of the fastest horses now on the turf. We subjoin the list of entries:

WESTCHESTER CUP, JUNE 20, 1867.

1. R. W. Cameron's imp. b. h. Warminster, aged, by Newminster, dam Black Bess.
2. R. W. Cameron's b. g. Birague, 5 years, by Newminster, dam Jewess.
3. R. W. Cameron's imp. b. c. Hampton Court, 3 years, by Young Melbourne, dam Durindana.
4. Leonard W. Jerome's b. h. Luther, 5 years, by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe.
5. Leonard W. Jerome's b. f. Satinstone, 4 years, by imp. Lapidist, dam Rhoda by imp. Glencoe.
6. F. Morris' b. f. Ruthless, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam imp. Barbarity.
7. F. Morris' b. c. Monday, 3 years, by Colton, dam Mollie Jackson.
8. D. McDaniel's b. h. Dazzle, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Bettie Wards, dam by Whalebone.
9. D. McDaniel's b. c. Ripley, 4 years, by Jeff. Davis, dam Nina by Boston.
10. D. McDaniel's b. h. Julius, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Julia by imp. Glencoe.
11. J. S. Watson's ch. h. Onward, 5 years, by Ringgold, dam My Lady by imp. Glencoe.
12. J. S. Watson's b. h. Delaware, 5 years, by Ringgold, dam Ariel, by imp. Sarpedon.
13. Douglas & Johnson's ch. c. Muggins, 4 years, by Jack Malone, dam Fanny McAllister by Oneta.
14. Douglas & Johnson's ch. c. Duke of Orleans, 4 years, by Jack Malone, dam by Wagner.
15. John M. Clay's b. c. Gilroy, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Magnolia by imp. Glencoe.
16. M. H. Sanford's g. h. Loadstone, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet.
17. J. M. Weidon's ch. c. Local, 4 years, by Lightning, dam Maroon by imp. Glencoe.
18. T. G. Moore's b. h. Beacon, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf by imp. Yorkshire.

The most dangerous of the above are *Monday*, who has a 6-pound penalty, *De courcy*, 3 pounds penalty, *Gilroy* and *Loadstone*, in absence of *Muggins* and *Beacon*. A superb English racing-saddle, made by MERRY, of London, with saddle girths, circingle, stirrups and stirrup leathers, weighing 2½ pounds, the gift of one of the Stewards of the Club, goes to the second horse. The field is sure to be a large one, and a capital race may safely be looked for.

The two remaining races on this day are a purse of $800 for three-year olds, one mile and a quarter, from which the winner of the Derby or Belmont Stakes is excluded, and a purse of $1,500, two mile heats; the entries for both close on Wednesday immediately after the races.

The third day's sport opens with a hurdle race, a mile and three-quarters, over six hurdles; the winner receiving $800, and the second $100. The entries are not yet closed, but as there are a large number of hurdle racers now in training in this locality, including *Zigzag*, *Blackbird*, *Birague*, *Brown Harry*, *Citadel*, *Gen. Williams*, *Jack Armstrong*, *Reporter*, and a couple belonging to Dr. WELDON, just arrived from the West, a large entry consequently appears certain for this race, which seems to possess an unusual degree of fascination for the fair sex as well as the public generally, as the attendance is always larger on this day than any other.

The Jockey Club handicap (by a misnomer termed a free handicap) comes next. The subscription is $100, half forfeit, and only $25 if declared, with $1,500 added; $300 going to the second horse. The distance to be run is a mile and three-quarters, and the horses entered are twenty-one in number, and are weighted as follows:

1. T. G. Moore's b. h. Beacon, 6 years.....116 lbs.
2. J. S. Watson's b. h. Delaware, 5 years....114 lbs.
3. J. M. Clay's b. h. Gilroy, 5 years.....112 lbs.
4. J. S. Watson's ch. h. Onward, 5 years.....112 lbs.
5. McConnell & Harness' br. h. Luxemburg, 5 years.....110 lbs.
6. F. Morris' b. c. Monday, 3 years.....110 lbs.
7. J. S. Watson's b. h. Capt. Moore, aged....108 lbs.
8. R. B. Forbes, Jr.'s, b. h. Climax, aged....108 lbs.
9. Leonard W. Jerome's b. h. Luther, 5 yrs.108 lbs.
10. F. Morris' b. f. Ruthless, 3 years.....108 lbs.
11. H. C. Babcock's br. h. Bourbon, aged.....108 lbs.
12. T. G. Moore's b. c. Privateer, 4 years.....100 lbs.
13. D. McDaniels' b. h. Ripley, 4 years.....98 lbs.
14. M. H. Sanford's ch. m. Ear-ring, 5 years. 97 lbs.
15. D. McDaniels' b. c., by Lexington, 3 yrs.. 95 lbs.
16. R. W. Cameron's b. g. Birague, 5 years... 95 lbs.
17. T. B. Reed's ch. f. Enchantress, 4 years.. 90 lbs.
18. T. B. Reed's gr. c. Urbana, 3 years..... 87 lbs.
19. A. Belmont's b. f. Maid of Honor, 3 years. 87 lbs.
20. R. W. Cameron's b. c. Hampton Court, 3 years.....86 lbs.
21. F. Morris' gr. c., by Eclipse, 3 years..... 84 lbs.

In glancing over this list, several horses strike the eye as being well in, and their chances of winning very favorable. *Beacon* and *Privateer* will be absentees, and of the heavy weighted division, *Gilroy*, *Capt. Moore*, *Climax* and *Luther* look particularly dangerous. *Monday* and *Ruthless* seem out of the race, with such crushing imposts on them, although probably not greater than their public performances justified the handicapper in putting upon them. Of the light weighted horses we strongly fancy Col. MCDANIELS' *Lexington* colt, who possesses a good turn of speed, and is bred to stay. To one of these we think the race will fall.

Since writing the above we learn that both of Mr. and MORRIS', *Bourbon*, *Ripley*, *Birague* and *Urbana* have not accepted.

The two concluding races are a consolation purse and a selling purse: the first $600, two-mile dash, and the second, $600, a mile and three-quarters. The entries to the latter do not close until the evening of the second day.

The following stables are now located at Jerome Park, prepared to fulfill their respective engagements during the meeting:

Mr. Sanford's, No. 1—Mr. A. TAYLOR, Trainer.—Sandstone, Dot, King Lear and Tisdale.

Mr. Sanford's Stable, No. 2—Mr. DAVID MCCOUN, Trainer.—Ear-ring, Pretty One and Maria Martin.

Mr. F. Morris' Stable—Mr. A. J. MINER, Trainer.—Ruthless, Monday, Cleopatra and "No. 3."

Mr. A. Belmont's Stable—Mr. C. LITTLEFIELD, Trainer.—Maid of Honor, Flora McIvor, Magnet.

Mr. L. W. Jerome's Stable—Mr. GEO. WALDRON, Trainer.—Luther, York, St. Paul, Clara Clarita, Redwing and Cycloid.

Mr. P. S. Forbes' Stable—Mr. GEORGE WALDRON, Trainer.—Fleetwing and DeCourcy.

Mr. J. M. Clay's Stable—Mr. GEORGE RICE, Trainer. —Gilroy and Rivoli.

Mr. R. A. Alexander's Stables—Mr. J. PINCUS, Trainer.—Virgil and Parkwood.

Mr. R. W. Cameron's Stable—Mr. F. MIDGELY, Trainer.—Warminster, Hampton Court, Birague and bay filly by Eclipse, two years.

Col. McDaniels' Stable.—Morrissey, Blackbird, br. c. by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, Dazzle, Ripley and two-year-old b. f. by Planet.

Major Bacon's Stable.—Sleety and br. f. two years old by Revenue.

Mr. Bevins' Stable.—Lizzie Workman and Lady Dan Bryant.

Mr. T. Puryear's Stable.—Bourbon.

Mr. Paul Wood's Stable.—General Williams.

Dr. J. W. Weadon's Stable—Billy Conner, Local, Alderbrai, Artemus Ward, Tycoon, Jubal; b. h. by Big Boston, dam by Gazan; b. g. by Big Boston, dam unknown.

Mr. J. S. Watson's Stable—W. BIRD, Trainer.—Onward, Delaware, Captain Moore, Bonnie Doon, Remorse, Starlight and Heatherbell.

Messrs. Underwood and Daly's Stable—Mr. T. ROBBINS, Trainer.—Metairie, Jack Armstrong, Zigzag and Richmond.

Mr. J. W. Pennock's Stable—Mr. E. SNEDIKER, Trainer.—Ch. c. by Vandal, dam by Margrave.

Messrs. McConnell and Harness' Stable—Mr. E. THOMPSON, Trainer.—Luxemburg and General Duke.

Registration in Georgia—Murder near Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, June 17.

Registration of voters commences this week in Georgia.

A white man named W. S. FLYNN, storekeeper on the Albany Gulf Road, was murdered by two freedmen, his head and face being chopped with an ax, and his house burned. The murderers were arrested by colored men. The indignation was so great that it was with difficulty that the whites were prevented from lynching the culprits.

American Waltham Watches.

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NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT.

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,

GUARANTEED BY THE "CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY."

$20,000

of the above named Bonds for sale at 99 per cent. and accrued interest,

BY

GEO. K. SISTARE,

(ADJOINING HOWES & MACY.)

NO. 30 WALL-ST.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

EIGHT PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD

Interest payable January and July in New-York.

A small number for sale with accrued interest at the low price of 88 by

SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.

BALTZER & TAAKS,

BANKERS,

No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp.	Florenz	Naples,
Berlin,	Frankfort, A. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Brussels,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Darmstadt,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mayland,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden,	Mannheim,	Zurich.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELLERS' USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

AND

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.

NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.

JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.,

WANTED AND FOR SALE.

APPLY TO

GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

F. E. WORCESTER,

COMMISSION STOCK BROKER,

No. 9 Broad-st., Room No. 8.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA

Bonds for sale.

Belledontaine Line,
Columbus and Indianapolis Central,
City of Cincinnati,
City of Louisville,
Stock and bonds wanted and for sale.

Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR. No. 7 Wall-st.

HUDSON COUNTY N. J. BONDS,

JERSEY CITY BONDS,

WANTED BY

GEORGE C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,

DEALER IN TOWN BONDS AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1867.

REDEMPTION OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.—Under directions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that the Compound Interest Notes dated June 1, 1864, and payable three years after date, will now be received at this office for redemption. Interest on the notes will cease on their maturity, and holders will be paid in the order of presentation, after verification of the amount claimed to be due.

The notes must be put up in packages of one hundred, each denomination separately. Schedules may be had on application at this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 8, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, June 20, 1867.

M. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.—These bonds are regarded by savings and other institutions, for a long investment, as the most desirable of all the Government securities. For sale by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 33 Wall-st.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July A. D. 1867.

GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad, due July 1, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President C. P. R. R.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, COR. MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, July 1, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOS. H. DUGLISS.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 15, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF TEN-THIRTY OR MORE Coupons, due July 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYKE, Assistant Treasurer.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SECOND Mortgage Twenty-year 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, at a price making them a desirable investment.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE WESTERN Pacific Railroad Company, of California, due the 1st July, will be paid in gold, less Government tax, on MONDAY the 24th inst., on presentation to

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81....	108¾	109	N.Y. 7 Pct. Fy L.	105	105½
Coupon, 1881.....	113	113¼	June, '-3.....	106¼	106⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62.	107	107⅛	July, 7-30	106⅛	106⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110¾	110⅝	July, C.L.Nt's, '64	119	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64.	106⅝	107	Aug., C.L.Nt's, '64	118⅝	118⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107⅛	107⅜	Oct., C.L.Nt's, '64	117⅜	118
5-20 " new, '65.	109¾	110	Dec., C.L.Nt's, '64	117	117⅛
10-40 Registered.	100	100⅛	May, C.L.Nt's, '65	116⅝	116⅞
10-40 Coupon.....	100¼	100⅛	Aug., C.L.Nt's, '65	115⅛	115⅜
Gold.....	137¾	137⅝	Sept., C.L.Nt's, '65	115	115⅛
August, 7-30.....	106⅝	106⅜	Oct. C.L.Nt's, '65	114⅛	115

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF

7.30 TREASURY NOTES,

AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES.

HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. Issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, JUNE 17, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive $11 85 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive $38 55 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive $8 15 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER,

DEALER AND BROKER

IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

PROPOSALS FOR $75,000 MARKET STOCK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of "Market Stock," authorized by chapter 120, Laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 8, 1867.

Said stock will consist of 750 shares, of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each, and is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the erection of a Market upon the land lying between 16th and 17th sts. and Avenue C and East River, and will bear interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per Annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May an l November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of May, 1894.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Market Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 10, 1867.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,

interest 7 per cent., free of Government tax, payable semi-annually on 1st of April and 1st of October, in New-York.

LIMITED TO $15,000 PER MILE.

This road is located in one of the most densely populated and highly productive sections of Illinois.

The Company have completed and in operation ninety miles of road, and are constructing sixty miles, which will be completed within a few months.

Under a perpetual lease and agreement this road has been connected with that of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, thirty miles from St. Louis, and on completion of the work now in progress will connect with the same road one hundred and twenty-six miles from Chicago.

These bonds are confidently recommended to investors as a security of unbiased safety.

For sale by L. P. MORTON & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.,

CORNER OF PINE, OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND MAKE COLLECTIONS, THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.

WE ALSO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD ON COMMISSION.

TURNER BROTHERS.

U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS,

HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. IN LAWFUL MONEY.

The attention of savings banks and other institutions is invited to these Bonds as the most desirable of all the Government Securities for long investments. For sale by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the third installment of $15 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York is due on the 1st day of July next. Subscribers will please call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and pay the installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment in order that this payment may be receipted upon it.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

CLIPPER SILVER MINING COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of officers and other business, will be held on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at the office of Yates and Porterfield, No. 115 Wall-st., New-York, at 2 P. M. By order L. D. YATES, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after July 1.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 24.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company from the earnings for the six months ending June 30, 1867, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 145 Broadway, New-York, on and after the 20th day of July, 1867, to the holders of said stock as shown by the books of said Company at the close of business on the 20th of June.

The transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and open on the morning of July 22, 1867.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, and the same, free of Government tax, will be paid on the 1st day of July next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 20, 1867, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 5th day of July.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 17 until July 8, 1867.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, June 13, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened July 2.

C. T. CARLTON, Assistant Secretary.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM HENRY PARKER, OF Bilbao, is requested to return home immediately.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100 feet x 100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington, four two-story, attic and basement brick dwellings on front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY HIGH BASEment and sub-cellar frame house, (extra fine piace in cellar) on north side of 121st-st., third house east of 3d-av.; terms accommodating. Inquire of ISAAC DOUGHTY, Real Estate Agent, 3d-av., between 122d and 123d sts. Possession immediately.

SOUTH-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE—Near Pike-st., double lot, with front on Water-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT AND THOROUGHLY-BUILT residence, with or without adjoining grounds, for sale, to settle an estate, No. 169 President-st., Brooklyn; 38 feet in width, (double,) three-story attic and basement, in fine order; has every convenience; neighborhood first class in all respects; house unoccupied. Can be seen at any time by applying at No. 191 President-st. E. R. KELLOGG, Executor,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON ONE OF THE PLEASANTEST streets in Brooklyn, a three-story and extension wooden house, built in 1863, in the best manner, newly painted, and containing all modern improvements; richly furnished throughout; furniture and carpets of the best quality, and all new the past Winter; lot 25.3 by 138. Address W. J. R., Box No. 122 *Times* Office. Possession immediately.

AN ELEGANT DOUBLE HOUSE FOR SALE, in one of the most desirable neighborhoods in Brooklyn; convenient to cars and ferry. No. 2 Second-place; 34 feet in width, three-story and basement; in good order and unoccupied; with or without stable. To examine apply at No. 18 Second-place; for terms, to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—FURNISHED, TO A private family, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegant furnished residence, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with iceHouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day labor, and contains twenty-two rooms, with billiard-table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—ON the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Chambers-st., are now offered at moderate rates, the choice building plots of the Mount Rutherford Company; fine cars, frequent trains, low fare, fine views, high land, health and beauty all around. Maps, circulars, and all information may be had from JACOB SHARPE,

General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st.,

and agent for country property on Erie Railway.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.,

THIRTY MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st.

76 VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 18, ON THE GROUND.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

These plots are situated on Avenue V and 3d, 4th and 5th sts., and surrounded by fine improvements. The view from the property is grand, overlooking the Bay and Harbor of New-York, Staten Island and Newark Bay.

For maps and particulars, apply to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

PASSAIC, NEW-JERSEY.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PASSAIC, NEW-JERSEY,

AT AUCTION, ON THE GROUND,

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 27, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON WILL SELL AT AUCTION, 28 BUILDING PLOTS,

Beautifully situated on high ground and surrounded by all the improvements of fine views, and located within three minutes' walk of depot.

Distance from New-York eleven miles, by New-York and Erie Railway and Hoboken and Paterson Plank Road. Fourteen trains daily. Commutation $55 per year.

For maps and particulars apply to QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON, Auctioneers, 84 Cedar-st., New-York.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residence, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red mud. No mosquitoes.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER

and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence at Poughkeepsie about 1½ miles south of the fronting on Hudson River, adjoining Prof. Morse's county seat; brick house, large; all modern improvements in perfect order; suitable for Winter and Summer; two cottages for gardener and coachman; fine stable, icehouse, (filled,) suitable barns, sheds, &c., all built about seven years; forty-three acres of good land handsomely laid out with choice varieties of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, drives and walks; trees planted some sixteen years and in fine condition; the view of the Hudson and surrounding country is unsurpassed; immediate possession will be given; terms to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences on Bergen Hill, N. J.; large fine house, with the modern improvements, in excellent condition; nice lawn, well shaded, and three-quarter acre of ground, situated on a corner and in a first-class neighborhood, convenient to cars, schools, &c. Photographs and diagrams can be seen at the office of C. SULLIVAN, Esq., No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 19. Apply at S. GARABRANT'S Real Estate Agency, Bergen-square, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—To let or exchange, a fine house in Fairfield County, Connecticut, with thirty rooms, in a thriving village on the bank of a small river, with a fine view of Long Island Sound; convenient railroad and steamboat; suitable for a Summer boarding-house, seminary or public house. The location is one of the most healthy and pleasant in the State, and will be sold or let very cheap to a responsible person. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE AT Fordham, beautifully located on Central Bridge Road, corner Valentine-av.; five minutes' walk from Fordham Depot. Harlem Railroad; house furnished or unfurnished; 13 rooms, carriage-house, &c.; three-quarters acre of land, highly cultivated and well stocked with choice fruit trees, flowers, &c.; everything in perfect order; also two very desirable building lots adjoining. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT TREMONT, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., three-quarters of an hour from the City, situated between Jerome Park-road and Harlem Railroad, a fine house, stable, henhouse, &c., plenty of fruit, flowers and trees; commences over a acre of land; an entire block, being on all sides surrounded by streets. Apply for further information at No. 98 Liberty-st., in the store, or address Box No. 2,988 Post-office. N. B.—Two minutes' walk from J. Fisher's Hotel.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, VERY PRETTY cottage, containing ten rooms, with lot 75 by 200 feet, opening on two avenues, located on Staten Island, near sea shore and vicinity of church and first-class school. House is modern, high ceilings, marble mantels, dumbwaiter, French plate windows, &c.; added for a permanent residence; of easy access: distant about one hour from City. Price $5,000; one half can remain on mortgage if desired. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESidence on Long Island, about eight miles from City Hall, New-York; nine new dwelling containing twelve finished rooms; about six acres of land under cultivation; fruit of all varieties; good barn and other outbuildings. For full particulars apply to W. H. G., Box No. 3,107 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 245 Broadway, New-York, 9:30 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, AT Yonkers, a small house on North Broadway, in a very desirable neighborhood. Apply to W. H. PERRY, opposite Yonkers Station, or at Room No. 54 Trinity Building.

FOR SALE—AT POUGHKEEPSIE, A FIRST-class dwelling-house, in Mill-st., with pleasant grounds attached. Inquire of JAMES NERGAARD, Market-st., Poughkeepsie; or JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

A MAGNIFICENT PLACE, 60 ACRES, on Cayuga Lake; buildings first class; fruit in abundance; will sell at a great sacrifice.

JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PRICE $10,000—AT FORDHAM Heights, near Jerome Park, in a first-class location, a good house, with 11 rooms, barn, stable and 1½ acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, a furnished cottage, with stable and icehouse. Apply to the subscriber, who has occupied the place for the last seven seasons. J. G. DEFOREST, No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ELEGANT COUNtry seat in Westchester County, near New-York. NOTT & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, a beautiful cottage, 12 rooms, stable for four horses, near ocean. HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—100 ACRES OF LAND IN PENNsylvania, underlaid with best fire-brick clay and yellow ochre. Samples at office of JAQUES, 208 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. $1 received. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest commences July 1. German spoken.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 7. German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 28th-st. and 3d-av.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, NO. 516 BROADWAY.—Dividend for six months to July 1, payable according to by-laws Monday, July 15, 1867, at the following rates per annum, viz.: SIX PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not over $500, and five per cent. on large sums, free from tax.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
JUNE 13, 1867.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, OF WILLIAMSBURGH, corner of South 7th and 1st sts.—Money deposited now draws interest from the 1st of July. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from five to five thousand dollars, free of tax. Bank open daily.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 345; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann-st.,

Broadway store.
Ann-st. store.
Offices on 3d and 4th floors, suitable for lawyers, &c.

Apply to

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDson; one mile from the steamboat landing, and two miles from the Northern Railroad depot at Piermont. A small cottage house fronting to the river, with stable room for two horses and carriage if required, to let for the Summer or until April 1, 1868. For further particulars apply to C. E. HUNTER, No. 400 Bowery, New-York, or to N. PUFF, near the above premises.

TO LET—FOR SEASON OR YEAR, WITH IMmediate possession, at a low price to a good tenant, a finely furnished house at Yonkers, 1½ mile from depot; house contains 14 fine rooms, all in complete order; 6 acres of ground, barn, stable, outhouses, &c.; abundance of fruit, shrubbery, &c. Apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av., or MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, VARIOUS-SIZED Rooms, with steady steam power. Also, two large rooms, 165 by 26 feet, all warmed throughout by steam, lighted by gas, with steam hoistways, located within two blocks of the South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms reasonable. Apply on the premises, No. 475 Columbia-st., near Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A FEW MINUTES from depot, with use of family horse and carriages, billiard-table, &c., parlor, dining, billiard-room, ten chambers, splendid shade trees, hot and cold water bath-room, &c., two acres. Inquire of owner, W. S. HUMPHRYS, No. 124 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house, &c., in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge, and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be et for the season. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, with coach-house, outbuildings, &c., on mile east of the Hudson River Railroad Depot, at Hastings. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich-st., over North River Bank.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and two lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE CONTAINING ten rooms, at Rahway, N. J., near depot; vegetable garden all planted. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 660 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses. Can be seen during the day. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South Witham-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—ON REAsonable terms; fifteen minutes from all the ferries; cars pass the door. Apply to H. JONES, Jr., No. 232 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Stamford, Conn.; ten minutes' walk from railroad or steamboat; near salt water. Inquire at No. 22 Dey-st., up stairs.

STEAM-POWER.—TO RENT, FIRST FLOOR and basement; superior light and any amount of power. Apply on the premises, Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT BASEment of house No. 22 East 50th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, HOUSE No. 128 Greene, near Houston-st. Inquire of WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, in perfect order, to a private family only. Inquire on the premises, No. 98 East 15th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, four pleasant rooms. Apply at No. 226 West 52d-st., or of T. WOOD, No. 85 Nassau-st.

NO. 42 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST., near Broadway, well-furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A large, nicely-furnished room, or parlor and bedroom, on second floor, without board, in a respectable private family where there are no boarders; bath, &c., convenient; location, from Waverley-place to 23d-st.; no boarding-houses need apply. Address, stating terms, locality, &c., C. M., Box 2,782 (twenty-seven eighty-two) New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A HOUSE WITH ALL IMPROVEments, containing twelve or fourteen rooms, between 8th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address, with particulars, J. T. LEE, Station D.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE SIXTH DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, comprising the 4th, 16th and 16th Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the List, of Valuations and Enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the Acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2,

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
LOUISIANA, WEBSTER.....SATURDAY, June 22
THE QUEEN, GROGAN.....SATURDAY, June 29
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, July 6
ERIN, HALL.....SATURDAY, July 13

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $80 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Bortor., Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA.....June 19
TARIFA.....June 26
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$100 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Excursion tickets, $170, currency.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, June 22.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, June 29.
IOWA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, July 6.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESSE.....SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS, NORMAND.....SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, July 27
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board.
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.

Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ.....SATURDAY, July 20
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $40, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA.....June 29
CHICAGO.....July 13
MANHATTAN.....July 27
MINNESOTA.....Aug. 10

From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being next to any Atlantic steamer) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 25, June 26, July 17.

Will take steerage passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.....$75—$90 00
Steerage.....32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin.....90 00
Steerage.....40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.....$137 | Steerage.....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
MISSISSIPPI.....G. V. Sumner.....Saturday, June 22
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend.....Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR.....E. Van Sice.....Saturday, July 20
ARAGO.....H. A. Gibdsen.....Saturday, August 3
MISSISSIPPI.....Sumner.....Saturday, Aug. 17
and so on fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not consider themselves responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. & S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and L. & S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Bridge-st., Glasgow, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or direct, $120, $75 and $60 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WILD ROSE, Capt. ROLLINS, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 12 M.

Insurance may be effected at the same rate of premium as by sailing vessels, through to Paris at 25 per cent, less than regular rate.

Freight will be taken on through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Hamburg.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
ROBERTS & ARNHOLD, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $120 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mail, viz:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY...June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY...June 22
CITY OF LONDON.....WEDNESDAY...June 26
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY...June 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY...July 3

and thereafter SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First cabin.....$110	Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....115	Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....125	Steerage to Paris.....45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, gold, $80; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 311 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON, of the Inman line, will sail from Pier 45 North River, at noon on WEDNESDAY, June 19, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of Passage—First cabin, $110; Steerage, $30.—Currency.
JOHN G DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, June 20
EAGLE.....GREENE...THURSDAY, June 27
COLUMBIA.....BARTON...THURSDAY, July 4

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....June 15 | SATURDAY.....July 13
At noon.

Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....30
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, 252 broadway.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain their passports from JOHN LANKTREE, U. S. Passport Agent, 15 Centre-st., N. Y.

PASSPORTS PROCURED FOR TRAVELERS to Europe. WM. F. MCNAMARA, Notary Public, *Scientific American* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

AMERICAN PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

1867. **HO FOR THE GOLD MINES!** 1867:

THE MONTANA AND IDAHO TRANSPORTATION LINE

WILL GIVE THROUGH BILLS LADING TO FORT BENTON, HELENA, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY, DIAMOND CITY, DEER LODGE, AND ALL POINTS IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.

All steamers of this line class A No. 1. We have our own trains to fulfill our contracts.

The A No. 1 light draught steamer DEER LODGE, ——, Master, will leave SATURDAY, June 22d.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.; or
JOHN G. COPELIN, Agent,
S. E. corner Maine and Olive-sts., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 29, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $3.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS.....July 15
ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER.....July 27

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President. 40 Broadway.

NEW DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
ANTWERP.

The fine ▲ 1 iron steamship
ACHILLES,
W. RICHES, Commander,
Will positively sail for above port on
SATURDAY, June 29,
from Pier No. 3, North River.
For freight or passage apply to
CHRISTIAN BORS,
No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or to
FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers,
No. 15 South William-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. SUTTON.
JUNE 11.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
JUNE 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Meals, berths and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports, 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on FRIDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
AMAZONAS, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 3 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship WILLIAM CRANE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to
N. L. MCCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.
CHANGE OF SAILING DATES.

During the continuance of the present fall season, the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:
THURSDAY, June 20, H. LIVINGSTON, BAKER.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
TUESDAY, June 25, LEO, DEARBORN.
From Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
SATURDAY, June 29, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS.
From Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—ONLY STEAMER this week. The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, June 20, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
CHANGE OF PIER.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING, at Charlestons wharf.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA PORTS AND THE NORTH AND SOUTHWEST.—One of the popular steamships of the above line will be dispatched on SATURDAY NEXT, 22d inst., from Pier No. 14 E. R., at 3 P. M., connecting with Cars and Steamboats for all parts of South Carolina Railroad, and with the steamer DICTATOR, for Florida. Freight received during all working hours.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAIL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow on June 29.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, June 22.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast-Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The first-class steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELESDERNIER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

Receiving freight NOW.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SPORTING.

YACHT FOR SALE.

The new schooner-yacht JOSEPHINE, 143 tons measurement, now lying off the grounds of the Yacht Club at Hoboken, in perfect order for sea at a moment's notice; to be sold for account of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased. Apply to
JEREMIAH DEVLIN, No. 479 Broadway, or
HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 55 Park-place,
Executors.

YACHT VESTA AT AUCTION.—THE CELebrated yacht VESTA, 231 tons, with full inventory, in excellent order, one year old, just returned from Europe. She is well known by her great ocean race last Fall; is very strongly built, and probably the fastest yacht afloat. Will be sold on board, at foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, by E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer. She can be seen at Greenpoint until day of sale. For particulars inquire at No. 16 Chambers-st.

YACHT FOR SALE.

Completely furnished; has all the modern improvements; 31 tons, 41 feet long; draws 4½ feet water; built last July at a cost of $8,350. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ASTROLOGY.

A POSITIVE FACT.—MME ROSS IS THE only business and medical clairvoyant you can consult. She shows the likeness and tells the name of your future husband; gives lucky numbers, &c. No. 220 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th ave. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

ASTONISHING.—MME. NEUHOUSE TELLS past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor. Hours 9 to 5; gentlemen, $1.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE—GREAT REDUCTION.
$1 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, June 17, 1867, passage to Albany by People's Line Steamers will be $1 only.

ST. JOHN—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

DREW—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA
BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. P. B. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GRIGG, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AN STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 158 South-st.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.

TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st	4 00 P. M	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Havers'traw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Cone Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Point	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat MILTA will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, June 15, 2 P. M	Saturday, June 15, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, June 16, 6½ A. M.	Sunday, June 16, 3½ P. M.
Monday, June 17, 6½ A. M.	Monday, June 17, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 18, 7¼ A. M.	Tuesday, June 18, 3½ P. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Mass., and Pittsfield, Northampton and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 15th.....3 P. M.	Saturday, 15th.....6½ A. M.
Sunday, 16th.....9 A. M.	Sunday, 16th.....6½ A. M.
Sunday, 16th.....6½ P. M.	Sunday, 16th.....3 P. M.
Monday, 17th.....8½ P. M.	Monday, 17th.....6½ A. M.
Tuesday, 18th.....3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 18th.....7 A. M.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Clair, Niagara and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Dunlop's dock, foot of Liberty-st., at 7½ A. M., for Albany, landing at York-st., Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and Hudson by ferry, connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall. Reach Albany at 4 P. M., Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS LINE.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer FRANCIS SKIDDY, Capt. J. W. COIT, Capt. E. GEER, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12 North River, Returning, leaves Hartford, from Captain's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Only one dollar, and like reduction to all points West, North and East. The first-class steamers of the TROY STEAMBOAT Company leave EVERY EVENING at 6 o'clock, (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier No. 44, North River, foot Spring-st.; returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked at offices on wharf.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 28 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 4½ o'clock, returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Hempstead Cove, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEA-WANHAKA, Chas. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 4 East River, foot Peck-slip, daily, Sundays excepted, at 2 P. M., for the above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect. The steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30, A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 25 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 11½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, intermediate Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK.
THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB
will hold its
SUMMER MEETING,
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 19 and 20, and SATURDAY, June 22,
IN TROY.

FIRST PREMIUM, $700; for all ages; 1¾ miles. Entrance money to go to second horse.

SECOND PURSE—For the Belmont Stakes, for three-year olds; distance, one mile and five furlongs; subscription, $200, half forfeit, with $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; closed with eleven nominations.

THIRD RACE—Hop-ful Stakes, for two-year olds; distance, five furlongs; subscription, $50, play or pay, with $700 added; closed with fifty nominations.

FOURTH RACE—Premium, $600; for all ages; mile heats.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE—Westchester Cup, value $1,500; gold, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p. for all ages, 2½ miles. Winners this year of stakes and premiums to carry 5 pounds extra; of $2,000, 3 pounds extra. Closed with eighteen nominations.

SECOND RACE—Premium $700 for three-year olds, 1¼ miles. The winner of the Derby or Belmont stakes excluded.

THIRD RACE—Premium $1,500 for all ages; two-mile heats.

THIRD DAY.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle race, handicap for all ages, 1¾ miles, over six hurdles. $600 to the winner, and $100 to the second horse.

SECOND RACE—The Jockey Club Handicap, a free handicap for all ages, $100 subscription, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared, with $1,500 added. $200 of the stakes to go to the second horse; distance 1¾ miles; weights to be published on the 15th of June, and declarations to be made on or before the 25th of June, closed with 21 nominations.

THIRD RACE—Consolation Premium $600, for all ages, two miles. Horses beaten once during the meeting al owed 7 pounds; twice, allowed 10 pounds.

FOURTH RACE—Selling Premium, $500 for all ages, 1¾ miles, horses to be sold for $3,000 to carry their appropriate weights; those for $2,000 allowed 7 pounds; those for $1,500 11 pounds.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

RACES, JEROME PARK, FORDHAM, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, June 19, 20 and 22.

There will be no postponement or the races on account of the weather.

THEO. MOSS, Superintendent.

DEXTER vs. ETHAN ALLEN AND RUNNING MATE.

FASHION COURSE, FRIDAY, JUNE 21.
A Match for $2,000, Mile Heats, Three in Five.
B. DOBLE'S br. g. *Dexter*, in harness, D. MACE'S b. s. *Ethan Allen* and RAHNING'S *Mate*.

This will be a race of immense interest. Time may be expected better than any on the record at present. *Ethan* and his mate the thorough-bred mare *Charlotte F.* recently went a third heat in 2m. 19s., after having made the second in 2m. 21s. The start will be at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Boats from James-slip every half hour; from 34th-st. every five minutes; also from 10th-st., 23d-st. and 92d-st. The regular trains from Hunter's Point at 12:30 and at 2:30, besides a special train at 1:30 P. M.

Special police arrangements and good order secured.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

JEROME PARK RACES.
NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of this week, trains on this Road will run direct to the track, as follows: Leaving depot corner of 42d-st. and 4th-ave. at 1:30 and 2 P. M.; returning immediately after the races.
I. C. BUCKHOUT,
JUNE 17, 1867. Engineer and Gen. Sup't.

FASHION COURSE, TROTTING—TUESDAY, June 18, at 3 P. M., purse and stake of $800; mile heats, 5 in 9, to wagon. B. MACE'S b. g. Panic; J. DONGEY'S b. m. Fearless; D. PFIEFER'S b. m. Lucy; J. LOVETT'S br. s. Patchen, Jr.

SAME DAY.—Mr. Barker's celebrated horse Bruno will start to beat the best wagon time on record.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by G. F. BERKELEY, sole Manufacturer, No. 27 Broadway, west of Broadway. Refrigerators repaired.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 11 A. M., for the repairs, painting, and furniture of Grammar Schoolhouses Nos. 11 and 46, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for furniture," "Proposals for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees

WEST POINT MATTERS.

Graduation Day and Its Incidents.

A Wet Day--Gen. Grant and His Ceremony.

Dr. Vinton and His Address to the Cadets... A Reception, a Ball and a Farewell.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Monday, June 17, 1867.

In spite of wind and weather, we have had a good time, and a graduation scene as full of "ceremony" as the palmiest days of WINFIELD SCOTT could boast. All night long the great black clouds thundered down torrents of rain, and dampened not only the clothing, but the hopes of everybody at the Point. This morning the early guard could find no bow of promise, not even a bit of blue sky as big as a man's hand, on which to base a hope of sun and brightness.

Nevertheless the graduation was to be made, and DR. VINTON'S plan of operations, *vice* that of Gen. GRANT, was to be put to practical test. Gen. PITCHER, the superintendent, and all the lesser pitchers, were busy from early morning, and Maj. BOYNTON, the executive of the post, was as solemn as the most over-burdened owl.

The hotels were packed. Every train brought its load of very wet individuals, every boat landed its hundreds of eager and expectant visitors. Umbrellas for the person, rubbers and thick boots for the feet—every man had them, and the cadets looked as though they wouldn't object to an occasional shelter.

Rain or shine, it was understood that the following

PROGRAMME

was to be followed to the letter:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., June 16, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 71.—The presentation of diplomas to the Graduating Class will take place on Monday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. The class, with side-arms, will be escorted by the Battalion of Cadets, under the command of Brevet Col. BLACK, to the general parade, where the ceremony will be as follows:

1. Formation on the parade ground.
2. Music.
3. Awarding of Diplomas to the Graduating Class of Cadets by U. S. GRANT, General of the Army.
4. Music.
5. Address and Benediction by FRANCIS VINTON, S. T. D., of New-York, President of the Board of Visitors.
6. Federal salute (13 guns) from the Siege Battery, and return to quarters.
7. Academic exercises will be suspended until 1 o'clock P. M.

By command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. PITCHER.

EDW'D C. BOYNTON, Brevet Maj. and Adjt.

Up to the very hour assigned for the ceremony the rain fell with a rush; ladies were kept in the hotels, and no one looked happy; but, as if by magic, precisely at 10:30, car time, the clouds rolled up, the sun appeared in the heavens, and at the instant the distant roll of drums announced the approach of the corps. From every house and hotel came crowds of people. The usual gathering, any quantity of pretty girls, spooney youths and gouty parents lined the parade, while Gen. GRANT sat quietly puffing on the front steps of the superintendent's headquarters.

Major BOYNTON notified the General that it was time to proceed, and, in company with Gen. DENT, Inspector-Gen. SCHRIVER and Major HEAD, they walked to the ground where, while talking to a youthful damsel, the "observed," &c., put on a pair of lemon-colored gloves. It may not seem to *oi pollos* that this little circumstance is of much importance, but it is; it establishes a precedent, and lemon-colored gloves and an undress uniform will henceforth be considered the fullest kind of regulation full-dress. The cadet corps was stationed by the Commandant, Col. BLACK, upon the ordinary parade, while Gen. GRANT, accompanied by the parties aforementioned and Rev. Dr. VINTON, President of the Board, took seats immediately in front. The scene at this time was quite picturesque. The dark background of kissing clouds and hills, the bright sun blazing through the broken clouds, the line of cadets straight as a Pawnee's back, the vast multitude of gaily-dressed ladies, the brilliant uniforms of the attendant officers, and the little group of men distinguished in the worlds of letters and of arms, combine to form a picture worthy of commemoration—and that's why I commemorate it.

The Adjutant then read the order of the day, and the band brought the drums and laid them, as is the custom, at the General's feet.

Moving somewhat nervously in his camp-stool, Gen. GRANT watched the corps until Major BOYNTON approached, and the following dialogue took place:

Major BOYNTON—Will the General present the diplomas first?

Gen. GRANT—Yes; but where are they?

Major BOYNTON—Here they are, Sir.

Gen. GRANT—How many?

Major BOYNTON—Sixty-three.

Gen. GRANT—Shall I have to say something to every one?

Dr. VINTON—Yes. Sixty-three speeches.

The first name, RUFFNER, was called, and when the cadet presented himself the General said: I am very glad to know that you are a smart boy, and at the head of your class. Pay attention to your studies, and there is no goal you may not hope to reach in this country.

The rest of the diplomas were presented to the cadets in order of graduation, the General bowing courteously to each as he gave the coveted parchment. Then the band played in splendid time and with fine effect the "Soldiers' March" from "Faust," while the people gathered near to listen to the

ADDRESS OF DR. FRANCIS VINTON.

Young Gentlemen of the Graduating Class and Corps of Cadets of the United States Military Academy:

We are gathered together on an occasion of peculiar interest and sacredness. The transition from youth to the urgencies of manhood is always a crisis in which "the mind looks afore and after," with hopes and memories. There is a kind of solemnity in this hour. You remember with what elation you have anticipated the fancied joys of the time of your graduation; and now that the moment is come, you are saddened and subdued. And you will remember this parting when you are grown older, with reflections caught from the vicissitudes of life, in which the images of your companions and your personal experiences will again take the shapes of shadows. In this present interval of intense consciousness the past and the future may be buried; but both will have a resurrection so soon as this critical living hour is dead. What, then, does the past reveal? It tells of academic instruction and of knowledge, amid scenes both historic and magnificent. Here, on the spot consecrated by the traditions of the Revolution, our fathers lived. Here the black crime of treason was unmasked and cursed forever. Here the virtues of patriotism, honor, honesty and truth have been inculcated and evinced. Yonder hills have echoed back no sound but that of loyalty and law.

The laws of God—the laws of man—the laws in physical nature, and in the human conscience and in organic society, have been the themes of instruction and of learning.

And yet a better discipline has been conspicuously enjoined, inforced and practiced—the discipline of *self-control*. It it be true that he who rules himself is nobler than he who takes a city, then is the self-discipline of this military education the mightiest achievement which you have accomplished—the most useful power which you have acquired—the best acknowledgment of your country's favor which you, in gratitude, can bestow on society. Your example of loyalty to the State, to the laws and to God will be a guerdon to our country, which will repay her for your training at her expense.

Some persons have argued that loyalty is not compatible with a free Republican Government, but is confined to the allegiance due to a person representing the majority of the throne. But a better ethics and a better definition of this cardinal virtue is derived from the etymology of loyalty; it is allegiance to the sovereign law. And that sovereign law has its embodiment and its throne in the *Constitution of the Nation*.

To this august, imperial sovereign you are sworn supporters. The oath—the oath calling God to witness and to record your faithfulness—has bound you by all the bonds of earth and of heaven to be loyal unto death to the Constitution of the United States. This occasion, therefore, when you have received your diplomas of academic excellence, recommending you for commissions in the army, and introducing you to the awful sanctions of the oath, is a crisis of peculiar sacredness, being the point on which the soul pores itself in august consciousness of duty, sustained by the wings of memory and hope. In your personal history, this hour shall be signalized by its concentering of the events of the past with the purposes of the future of your days. The circumstances of this occasion are especially worthy of record and remembrance.

These diplomas of your academic superiors have been presented to you by the General of the army. He is come here for this gracious ministry, to dignify and to adorn this ceremony. The giving of the diplomas to the Graduating Class has heretofore been a simple thing, made dignified by any others of the supreme value which such testimonials ought to possess. Sometimes they have been denied—sometimes refused.

The continuous ceremonies of the military course have been completed all at once in the crowning event of a Grand Day that shall be ever hailed by the

I am honored in being appointed by them to speak to you in their behalf, and to tell you how much they love you, and what pride they take in your accomplishments, which these diplomas attest.

The veteran soldier and courteous gentleman, who is Superintendent of the United States Military Academy is here by my side, to manifest his personal interest in your welfare. He has been as a father to you, and you are among his children. "Like two cherries on one stem, seeming parted, yet an union in partition" has your fellowship, for four years, been, and now is, mingled in a common well of gushing tenderness between him and you.

Your Commandant is here, who has so tempered severity with love as to infuse his own disciplined heart into yours, in mutual reverence of military rule and in personal attachments as comrades in your country and service. It is a charming result of West Point training, that official and personal relations are duly recognized—not confounded, but distinguished—not clashing, but harmonious,—like the centrifugal and centripetal forces in nature, causing stability without stagnation, and progress without perils, and producing a system of habits in conformity with universal law.

Your Professors are here, in humble consciousness of having done their duty toward you, and in proud admiration of your attainments through reverent submission to their plastic hands. The black-board is become, henceforward, a bright reflector of their assiduity and of your industry, sending forth not gleams of terror, but rays of light and gladness.

And here are parents and friends surrounding you to welcome you to their hearts and homes, waiting to escort you back amidst familiar scenes, changed indeed, but only changed as the boyish sensibilities are hardened into young manhood's perceptions.

You were all appointed to your cadetship when the clouds of war enveloped the land and the thunder of arms resounded along its borders. Some of you came from the ranks of the army in the field, and came a record of engagements that a Field-Marshal might envy and could scarcely rival. You were selected by generals for your valor in war. But blessed be God, you are graduated to-day in the sunshine of peace and good will. The clouds are dispersed and the warlike clangor is silenced, and the glorious light is introducing the dawn of a better civilization and of "a more perfect union" of hearts and of will.

Esto perpetua! May this Union be perpetual! May no hand be stretched forth to sever its bonds; no voice be raised to defame its honor; no toe to human happiness wield a power that threatens to destroy the compact temple of liberty and law which God has reared for man by the national union of the States, from which you, cadets, are come. Let this national school train national soldiers, scholars, citizens; men who shall be the patriot guardians of national union.

But the time is come to part, and the thought of what you have actually accomplished at the United States Academy demands utterance.

You have been taught to be *citizens*, embellished with the amenities and charities of a Christian civilization.

This accomplishment lifts you above the soldiers of the world with whom war is a trade, and puts you in the category of the people, who are themselves the sovereigns and the co-tribes of Republican society.

But let me caution you not to think more highly of yourselves than you ought to think. There is a wide field of literature and Belles Lettres, into which you have not entered, and wherein you will find scholars more accomplished than you. Let your training in the exact sciences furnish you with the habits of investigation and study, that shall make you preëminent in the literary walks that the scholar delights in, and where you may be unrivalled. Your education is but the foundation of the edifice—a broad and deep foundation on which you must build to become great and good and truly learned.

You have been taught to be *men*. Upright in moral integrity, conscientious in duty, impressed with your responsibility to God and to your country; with affections warm and gushing toward your fellow men; courteous and magnaminous, with the instincts and accomplishments of true gentlemen.

You have been taught and trained to be soldiers, furnished with strength, from science and from art, to defend the FLAG of your country against domestic insurrection and foreign invasion. When you are commissioned with the authority of rank and power let me enjoin upon you kindness to your subordinates. When Moses enjoined kindness toward bondmen he said: "Remember that ye were bondmen in Egypt." By this strong argument of sympathy I bid you to be considerate of the private soldier and courteous to the junior officer. Let not angels prolong their weeping at the "fantastic tricks of men" clothed in brief authority, but do ye so temper discipline with kindness as you have been taught by experience in this grand school.

Graduates! Cadets! Go forth to realize these hopes. Evince your character, remembering that character is not reputation. Character is built up by a lifetime of self-government and self-control. Reputation is made by a bauble, which a breath may break. Gain reputation by good service, but e erish the character of gentlemen, of soldiers and of citizens, loving God and duty—fearing only what is wrong and sinful. Be loyal to the Constitution. Cherish national union. Defend the flag—that ensign so dear to them who are free, or panting to be free, under the ægis of liberty and law. Learn thus to live, and learn to die. *Learn to die.* The innate admiration of the soldier and the sailor, in the human heart, is the conviction that they carry their lives in their hands. They are a kind of confessors, who may be martyrs. They are not butchers, but champions, ready to die for truth and law and God. Life is now to you, like nature, around us. It is Summer now. But Autumn and Winter may come suddenly. Disease and the battlefield may quench your life. The Indian's arrow, or the cannon ball, or the accidents of frontier peril may lay you low. One thing is certain. You will never meet altogether again in this world. But go forth! God be with you, to protect, preserve and save you, through JESUS CHRIST OUR LORD.

At the instant of closing, and as the sound of command was issuing from the lips of the commandant, the Heavens opened, the rain descended and beat upon that crowd, so that, regardless of time or ceremony, one and all put up their umbrellas like the (so to speak) Arab and silently stole away.

The next trains carried off hundreds of visitors, and all the afternoon the little ferry-boat was busy in carrying over wet and weary people, who had seen all that they wanted and were anxious to get home. The address of Dr. VINTON was delivered with great elocutionary ability, and produced a marked impression upon his audience, every individual of which heard with perfect distinctness the entire discourse.

This evening a reception will be held by the Board of Visitors, and a semi-ball be given at Roe's Hotel, but it is doubtful if the guests, already worn down with fatigue and annoyed by the discomforts of an overcrowded hotel, will remain in any great force.

Gen. PITCHER, Major BOYNTON and Dr. VINTON were particularly courteous to the Press people, aiding them in many ways to overcome the embarrassments that invariably attend the collection of "points" on a military post.

Thus ends the graduation. DIABOLUS.

The New-York Firemen's Association and Their South Carolina Hose Carriage.

Last evening the rooms occupied by the New-York Firemen's Association, on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourth-street, were thrown open to the public for the purpose of exhibiting the handsome new carriage built by the society for presentation to Independent Hose Company No. 1 of Columbia, S. C. The carriage proves to be a splendid piece of workmanship, being a bewildering conglomeration of solid rosewood, silver and polished steel, while on the reel is coiled five hundred feet of new leather hose, of the most approved fashion. It will be remembered that the first carriage prepared by the association for their South Carolina friends was lost at sea on the 5th of March last, when the ill-fated *Andalusia* foundered on the outward voyage to Charleston, and the present apparatus is intended to take the place of its prototype. The carriage was viewed last evening by many former members of the old Volunteer Fire Department, who all manifested their surprise and pleasure at finding the workmanship of so costly and unique a character. The cost of this magnificent gift is about $8,000 in round figures, and will no doubt surprise the Southern community for whom it is intended. To-morrow evening the society give a private view and collation to their friends, and on Thursday the Association intend making a formal parade through the city, previatory to forever after being disturbed in their slumbers by the [illegible]

association comprises 120 members, and they are admitting new candidates in good numbers. The officers are: President, HENRY WILSON; First Vice-President, WM. LAMB; Second Vice, LEWIS J. PARKER; Secretary, ROBERT WRIGHT; Treasurer, FRED. RIDABOCK. All wishing to see a handsome hose carriage should call at once, and they will not regret their visit.

THE AIR-GUN MURDER.

Skidmore, the Ex-Police Sergeant, up for Trial—Appearance and Bearing of the Prisoner in Court—The Preliminary Proceedings—Difficulty of Obtaining Jurors.

The trial of WILLIAM T. SKIDMORE, the ex-policeman, who is charged with the murder of WILLIAM BISHOP CARR, began yesterday at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Kings County, before Judge BARNARD and Justices HOYT and VOORHEES. This homicide is so recent that doubtless its details are fresh in the minds of our readers. It will therefore be necessary only to recall the prominent features of the affair as disclosed at the time.

On the morning of the 17th of last month Officer DYER, of the Forty-first Precinct, then on duty on Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, observed a man lurking in the neighborhood of the junction of the avenue and Gold-street. A very brief time after he noticed the figure, which seemed to shun observation by keeping well within the shadow of the buildings. He saw it move hastily across the street in the direction from which an approaching foot-passenger came. Immediately afterward, and before any thought could arise in the mind of the officer as to the villainous intent so soon carried into action, he was alarmed by hearing a quick, sharp report as of a small pistol, and saw the passenger, close to whom the lurker had approached, fall heavily upon the sidewalk in Gold-street, and heard him give a groan of anguish. The officer, now fully aroused, rushed to the spot, whence the figure he had observed before ran with great rapidity. He followed still more rapidly, gaining on the assassin, who thus finding himself about to be captured turned upon his pursuer. The officer, anticipating a deadly attack from the villian, fired at him, but missed him. Taking advantage of the momentary delay, and of the excitement of the officer, the pursued again made off with still greater speed, running down Willoughby-street, the officer close behind. Officer NASH, on duty in the neighborhood of Prince-street, now joined in pursuit, and the men together ran down the assassin and captured him. He proved to be an ex-policeman named WM. T. SKIDMORE, who had held the rank of sergeant in the Forty-fourth Precinct Police. He was on the force for eleven years, and resigned in the Fall of '64. He is a widower with five children. When arrested he had in his possession a pair of false whiskers, and there were found on the route, as if dropped by him, an old uniform police overcoat and an air-gun, and in his lodgings was found the apparatus made for charging the gun. Mr. CARR, it will be remembered lived but a few days, during which time he was quite insensible, the bullet having entered the brain.

With these facts before the public, linking the man in custody so clearly with the crime, it is scarcely surprising that there should be much difficulty in obtaining a jury. Probably one-half of a panel bearing 250 names was called yesterday, and from these but four jurors were obtained; suggesting the probability that another day at least will be consumed before obtaining a complete jury.

THE ACCUSED.

The court-room, long before the hour for commencement of the trial, was densely crowded, both in the body of the room and in the gallery above. Within the railing a large number of prominent lawyers were noticeable—all available sitting or standing room being occupied. The excitement among those present then and throughout the trial, although subdued in expression, was evidently most intense, and the buz from the lobbies of those who, denied admittance and failed to obtain it, entered the court-room—a noisy visitor each time the door opened. On the vestibule and on the steps outside, the details of the murderous affair were freely talked over, and free expression given as to prisoner's culpability, and as to the probability of his fate. At 10 o'clock, SKIDMORE, handcuffed, and guarded on either side by an officer, was brought into Court amid the increasing murmur of the place, and became at once the eager point of observation upon which all eyes were centered. On entering, he seemed somewhat stunned by the sudden concentration upon him of the eager looks of five or six hundred people—looks, among which it would have been difficult to have found a kind, even a pitying glance. He recovered himself almost immediately, and put on the self-possessed manner which has distinguished him since his arrest. He was permitted to approach the open window, as if to recover breath, whence he returned to a seat beside his counsel, took a chew of tobacco, turned his eyes up slowly and steadily, and met unflinchingly the gaze of the spectators which was turned upon him. Several persons then came forward and shook hands with him, all of whom he greeted cordially, although the nice observer could not fail to see that his self-possession was obtained only by the exercise of an iron will,—the under-current of feeling was there withal. SKIDMORE looks about 35 years of age, and stands probably five feet eight. He is broad shouldered and muscular, and evidently with a constitution well preserved. He does not seem to have yet suffered in any degree from his imprisonment. He is large-headed, somewhat coarse featured, pock-pitted heavily, with good forehead. His eyes are small and ill-matched, the lids drowsy over them, giving them a lowering and somewhat cunning expression and asking for an observably physical effort when it is his desire to look fixedly at an object. His under lip protrudes under a heavy black moustache and over a short chin, which recedes rapidly and gives a somewhat sulky expression to the mouth. He is not what would be called, except by very fastidious and good-looking people, an "ill-looking fellow," but precisely of one of the kind, but too well known as "hard customers." A man of strong passion, under sufficient control to do his evil skillfully and cautiously, not as a burglar and in haste. He was dressed in black pants, vest and tie and a blue coat. During the trial he was at all times attentive, now and then addressing his counsel in an undertone. When, on the swearing of a juror, the Clerk asked the juror to look upon the prisoner and the prisoner to look upon the juror, he arose without change of expression, faced the juror, opened his eyes a little wider, fixed them upon the juror, and literally obeyed the order until both sat down. On one occasion he addressed himself to the reporters present, near whom he was seated, and complained of the unhandsome manner in which some of the papers, he alleged, had treated him, and asked for a "fair show" on his trial.

OPENING OF THE COURT.

About 11 o'clock Judge BARNARD took his seat, and with him the Justices before named. The Judge received the excuses of a large number of jurors and disposed of them. This done, he demanded of the District-Attorney, Mr. MORRIS, if he had any business for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to which Mr. MORRIS replied that he moved for trial of the indictment—The People *vs.* WILLIAM T. SKIDMORE. The Judge asked if the prisoner was in Court, when he was brought forward and asked if he was ready for trial, to which he replied that he was not.

Mr. G. T. JENKS then presented himself, with Mr. TOWNSEND, as counsel for the prisoner. Messrs. HUGHES and PEARSALL also presented themselves, they having been assigned to the duty by the Court—as the prisoner had not at the time the appointment was made decided as to employment of counsel. Mr. JENKS asked for a postponement of the trial, and stated that on Wednesday last he called upon the prisoner and conversed with him at length, and left him with several relatives of his, and with the understanding that they should call at his office next day and inform him as to their wishes as to procuring assistant counsel—he, himself, proposing to act without any fee. The relatives did not come, and he appeared in Court and explained that his engagements were such that without assistant counsel he could not take the case in hand, and that at that time he had not obtained the required assistance; whereupon the Court appointed Messrs. HUGHES and PEARSALL. He deprecated the idea that in now appearing associated with Mr. TOWNSEND, he meant any discourtesy whatever toward the gentlemen appointed by the Court. He had sought an interview with Mr. PEARSALL, but was unable to obtain it. If, however, the prisoner preferred that Messrs. HUGHES and PEARSALL should defend him, he and his associate would, of course, give way.

Mr. MORRIS said he was prepared to go on.

Mr. HUGHES said that he also was prepared. Until now he had no intimation of the prisoner's intention to change his counsel.

Judge BARNARD said that he should never assent to the proposition that a prisoner had not a right to select his counsel, and that he would listen to any motion made for a postponement.

Mr. HUGHES said that he desired to be heard. He had fully [illegible]

Mr. JENKS said that he was not prepared to make any motion until recognised as counsel for defence.

Judge BARNARD said he could not anticipate, that he was prepared to listen to any proposition made by the prisoner through Mr. JENKS.

Mr. MORRIS expressed his objection to the setting aside of the counsel appointed by the Court, and the assumption of that duty by others.

Mr. JENKS said that he should certainly offer no argument to retain himself in the case.

The Court said that he would hear Mr. JENKS' motion, so far as that motion went. He looked upon him as the sole representative of the prisoner.

Mr. JENKS asked the prisoner what he had to say in this matter. The prisoner, in reply, stated that he wished him, Mr. JENKS, to act as his counsel. Mr. JENKS then asked to have an interview with the accused before he made his motion for postponement. The Court then asked the District-Attorney if there were sufficient officers on hand to guard the prisoner. Mr. MORRIS was then understood to give instructions to the several officers, when Mr. JENKS said audibly, "The Court instructs its officers," whereupon Mr. MORRIS replied tartly, charging Mr. JENKS with insult, and said that, if he began the trial in this manner, he would find that it must close in a different fashion.

The prisoner and his counsel left the Court, and in a few moments reappeared, when Mr. JENKS read an affidavit, signed by himself, claiming that it was impossible to properly prepare for the defence at this term of the Court. Mr. TOWNSEND also read an affidavit, signed by him, to the effect mainly on the ground that further time was required to procure witnesses.

The District-Attorney then read affidavits going to show that the prisoner's counsel had expressed themselves as ready to go on now that there was money in the case; and others to show that money had been made up by the friends of SKIDMORE, and another to show that twenty-two witnesses for the defence had all be subpœnaed.

Mr. JENKS then read an affidavit made by the prisoner, in which he states that he was urged by the District-Attorney to give a list of his witnesses. Mr. TOWNSEND followed by reading authorities in argument for postponement.

Mr. MORRIS then spoke at great length opposing the motion, and reflecting on the manner in which Messrs. JENKS and TOWNSEND had come in to the case, and charged them with want of good faith and candor.

Mr. TOWNSEND replied, and a cross fire followed between counsel, which lasted for a considerable time.

The Court decided to refuse the motion for a postponement, but consented to allow counsel for the defence to prepare another application, which was done in the form of another affidavit from SKIDMORE, stating that two important witnesses were absent, ROBERT ATWOOD and GEO. HENDRICKS, who could prove facts connected with the air-gun; that the former was at Savannah and the other on board a Liverpool packet ship.

Mr. MORRIS said that he would admit everything that could be proven by these witnesses. A further discussion took place between counsel, ending in the final decision of the Court to refuse the application for postponement. Messrs. HUGHES and PEARSALL then explained their position and asked to withdraw, to which request Judge BARNARD acceded, saying that he approved of their course, as they were only appointed in case the prisoner did not select his own counsel.

IMPANELING THE JURY.

The Clerk then began, being so directed by the Court, to select the jurors, when the array was challenged by Mr. JENKS, who asked time to prepare his grounds of challenge in writing, which was granted.

In a few minutes counsel presented the following:

SUPREME COURT—Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in and for the County of Kings, this 17th day of June, 1867. Present, Hon. J. BARNARD, &c.

The People of the State of New-York vs. *William H. Skidmore.*—And now, on this 17th day of June, 1867, came the people, by their District-Attorney, and the prisoner, by his counsel, and the said prisoner by his counsel interposes his challenge to the array of jurors impaneled at this term of this Court, and prays that the said panel be quashed, because he says that

1. The said jurors were drawn after the commencement of the term of this Court, and after the holding thereof had commenced.

2. That a large number of said jurors are aliens, and cannot legally be drawn and impaneled upon a jury to try this indictment.

3. That said jurors were not drawn in presence of the officers designated by law to be present at the drawing thereof.

4. That some of said jurors were not drawn in presence of said officers.

5. That in the drawing and selection of the jurors returned upon said panel the requirements of the statute in that respect made and provided have not been complied with.

JOHN D. TOWNSEND,
T. J. JENKS,
Of Counsel.

City of Brooklyn, Kings County, ss.—WM. T. SKIDMORE being duly sworn, says that the facts set forth in the above challenge are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

(Signed) WM. T. SKIDMORE.

In reply to the foregoing the District-Attorney returned the following answer:

SAMUEL D. MORRIS, the District-Attorney who prosecutes for the people, having heard the said challenge read, says that so far as the second, third, fourth and fifth grounds of challenge set forth therein, he denies the same; and that so far as to the first ground of challenge therein contained, he says that there is nothing therein stated sufficient in law to affect the legality of said panel, which he is ready to verify.

S. D. MORRIS.

Here follows the affidavit confirming the above of Mr. MORRIS, and verifying it.

SKIDMORE then replied to the foregoing affidavit cooly and collectedly, carefully making his dots. Counsel, after the presentation of these conflicting affidavits, entered into a lengthy argument, citing authorities.

Mr. NELSON SHAURMAN, the Commissioner of Jurors, was called to explain the proceedings gone through in constructing the panel. He said:

I am Commissioner of Jurors. The list was examined on 12th June, as they were drawn from the box. I was present. Judges VOORHEES and HOYT were present. The drawing continued for an hour and a half or two hours. I was present during the whole term. No names were drawn on any following day. The names were drawn continuously. I was continuously in the room, alongside the box. My witness described the mode of drawing; that he first exhibited the box to the Justices present, that they might see that the seal was perfect. Then he shook the box, then cut the seal; then Judge VOORHEES took his position at the box. Witness then described the drawing of the ballots and the entering of the numbers upon the list, continuing until he finds he has enough, when the drawing ceased. No citizen was present officially, or claiming to act officially. No Justice of Supreme Court, County Clerk or Judge of City Court was present.

Mr. Justice HOYT was then called, who said he was present at the drawing of the jury. He did not remember that he left the room for a moment during the time.

A discussion then ensued as to the legality of a panel so selected, prisoner's counsel arguing that the provision of the statute had not been fully complied with; that other law officers should have been present. This last effort to postpone proceedings was unsuccessful as the former, Judge BARNARD setting asid this also, and ordering that the selection of a pet jury be proceeded with.

The Clerk began his list, and the jurors appeared as called. But four out of possibly a hundred were able to say that they had not formed an opinion of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and very few who had not received some impression which they confessed it would require evidence to remove. All so confessing were of course set aside, and after two hours as stated but four jurors had been selected as unexceptionable to either side: Messrs. JOSEPH B. BELL, stock-broker, Williamsburgh; JOHN TYLER, of Camarsie; JAMES B. MOSELEY, of Brooklyn, and CORNELIUS FERGUSON, also of Brooklyn.

As it was by this time after 5 o'clock, Justice BARNARD instructed the four jurors not to hold any conversation with their friends or others on the subject of the trial, and appear in Court this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Court was then adjourned.

On the way out, in custody of the officers, SKIDMORE stopped in the lobby in a sheltered corner, where he was permitted to strike a match with which he lighted his cigar, going off leisurely with his keepers.

THE CORIELL MURDER.

Bridget Durgan to be Hanged Aug. 30.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Monday, June 17, 1867.

BRIDGET DURGAN, who was convicted recently of the murder of Mrs. MARY ELLEN CORIELL at Newmarket, N. J., was brought before the Court of Oyer and Terminer at this place this morning to receive her sentence. The Court-room was densely crowded. The prisoner, when she first entered the Court, gave no evidence of emotion, but she did not smile, as she continually did during her trial. Judge VREDENBURGH, and Associate Justices DECKER, BROWN and COOKE, were on the bench.

Soon after 10 A. M. District-Attorney HUBERT arose and moved that the sentence of the Court be pronounced against BRIDGET DURGAN, who had been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Judge VREDENBURGH—BRIDGET DURGAN, stand up.

BRIDGET arose and looked around with apparent composure.

Judge VREDENBURGH—You were indicted in April last for the murder of Mrs. MARY ELLEN CORIELL on the 26th of February, 1867. On the 31st of May last you were convicted of the murder, and the jury designated by their verdict that it was of the first degree. Upon that crime the law inflicts the penalty of death. Have you anything to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?

Mr. W. H. LEUPP, of counsel for the prisoner, replied that she had nothing to say. He proceeded to argue that the case should be reviewed by the Supreme Court. Much irrelevant testimony, he said, had been admitted during the examination under the sanction of the Court. He referred particularly to the testimony concerning what the prisoner had said before the Coroner's inquest, the records of which had not been presented by the prosecution. He claimed that the evidence admitted in this regard was secondary evidence, and not the best evidence. Mr. LEUPP also claimed that the Court in its charge had argued the case improperly and unlawfully against the prisoner, and had thereby induced the verdict. He examined at length the Judge's charge, and insisted that the sentence should be suspended until the case could be taken before the Supreme Court.

The District-Attorney opposed the motion, and defended the conduct of the prosecution and the charge of the Judge. He went over the points of [illegible] once more, and examined in detail the testimony in relation to gas fixtures and right [illegible]

that the charge of the Judge was a lawful one. He urged that the prisoner at the bar, who had had a fair trial before a jury, and who had been found guilty of wilful murder, should have speedy justice meted out to her. He concluded amid some applause.

Mr. G. H. ADRAIN followed in a long argument in favor of the motion on behalf of the prisoner. He said that when the counsel for the defence undertook the case they did so with the intention of bringing all their zeal to bear in her defence. He claimed that the Court did wrong in endeavoring to assign a motive for the murder on the part of the prisoner, when no motive had been shown by the prosecution. He claimed that the charge to the jury had taken no notice of the points of the defence, and that this was an injustice to her. He declared that the jury had been led astray by the Judge's charge. If BRIDGET was to die, let it be first clearly proved that she was guilty. At present a doubt hung around the case, and she should have the benefit of it. [Applause and hisses.]

Judge VREDENBURGH, after consulting with the associate Justices, said the Court refused the motion for a new trial, and also refused to further postpone the sentence.

The Judge now addressed BRIDGET DURGAN by name. She arose. The Judge said: The Court repeats the question: Have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not now be pronounced upon you? You can tell it through your counsel if you have anything to say.

BRIDGET looked around the Court-room several times, as if expecting some one, then sat down and spoke to her counsel, who consulted with her.

Mr. ADRIAN then said BRIDGET had requested him to say that she never killed Mrs. CORIELL, and that there was a person who is now at large who promised to relieve her from the charge made against her. That person is now at large; but she has always said from the first, as now, that she never imbrued her hands in the blood of Mrs. CORIELL, and that she is entirely innocent of the charge.

Judge VREDENBURG addressed the prisoner in effect as follows:

BRIDGET DURGAN: The Court find nothing in what you have said through your counsel to prevent it from proceeding to sentence you. They are yet willing that you should be permitted to say anything further that you may have to say personally.

The prisoner made no response.

The Judge continued: If you have nothing to say, there is nothing in what your counsel says to cause further postponement of your sentence. You have had, during these proceedings, the benefit of very able and experienced counsel, who with untiring zeal and industry have labored in your cause. They have taken care, by all upright means, that no improper inference should be drawn from the facts in the evidence against you, and that all facts coming to their knowledge which could operate in your favor should be put in evidence and placed in their true relations to the cause. The jury have listened to the evidence with undivided attention, with every disposition to give you the benefit of any reasonable doubt, and to lean, as far as duty would permit, to the side of mercy. The Court tried the cause with a determination that nothing should be permitted to operate against you except the strength of the evidence alone. The verdict testifies that the evidence left no doubt on the minds of the jury that you were a participant in this homicide, and that you were guilty therein of malicious, wilful, deliberate and premeditated murder. In this finding of the jury this Court unanimously concur, and that the homicide was attended by circumstances of cruelty and horror not perhaps exceeded, considering your sex, in the history of crime.

The Judge proceeded to recite at length the circumstances of the murder, drawing a vivid picture of the scene in which Mrs. CORIELL lost her life, and then continued as follows: Such BRIDGET DURGAN are the known facts, or the facts indicated by those which are known. If the inferences are not correct you can tell us where they are wrong. You say you know but you will not tell. If anything is assumed too strongly against you it is your own fault. I have not gone into this detail to give you pain or to recite again these horrors in the pu[illegible]ear, but that it may be seen under what circumstances it is that the law in this instance consigns a woman to the scaffold. I have one more remark to make. Do not put off your preparations for a future world under any hopes that mercy may be shown in this. You may be undeceived too late. I believe from suspicion those whom you have wrongly accused. I believe those, if any, who have participated in this murder, so that they may be held to their legal responsibilities. But, oh! as you value your soul's salvation, accuse not the innocent. There remains for the Court only to pronounce upon you the sentence of the law, which is, and this Court doth now here order, consider and judge that you, BRIDGET DURGAN, be taken hence to the place whence you came, and there be kept in strict and safe custody until Friday, the 30th day of August, 1867, and that then you be taken to the place of execution, to be provided by the Sheriff of the County of Middlesex, according to law, and that then and there between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead.

There was some applause as the Judge concluded in these words.

The prisoner sat down as soon as the sentence was pronounced and commenced to cry aloud, rocking herself to and fro and uttering screams that could be heard far beyond the Court-house. After some delay she was removed, still screaming, from the Court-house and carried to the jail, where for some time she continued to utter screams that were heard by the crowd without. She remains in the custody of the Sheriff, Mr. J. MANNING CLARKSON, who has now two murderers to execute during the Summer. One is BRIDGET DURGAN and the other is JOSEPH WILLIAMS, a colored man, to be hanged July 5 for the murder of another colored man.

Funeral of Judge White.

The funeral services over the remains of Judge JOHN E. WHITE, took place at the Church of St. Francis Xavier yesterday, a very large congregation being present. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers:

Col. JAMES A. Hamilton,	James Brooks,
Judge Brady,	Ex-Judge Bosworth,
John S. Patterson,	Robert Miller,
	Thomas E. Walker.

The coffin, which rested on a magnificent catafalque, near the Sanctu ry, was covered with floral tributes—emblematic of Faith, Hope and Charity, and the Redemption. On the lid was the inscription:

JOHN E. WHITE,
Died June 13, 1867,
Age: 61 years.

A solemn High Mass of Requiem was sung by Rev. Father DRISCOLL, Rev. Mr. BEAUDERIN acting as Deacon, and Rev. Mr. FRENCH as Sub-Deacon.

On the conclusion of the Mass an eloquent eulogy of the deceased was pronounced by Rev. Father O'REILLY. The remains were subsequently removed to St. Patrick's Cathedral and deposited in the family vault.

The Last Voyage of the Periere.

Just before coming into port last evening the following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the passengers on the steamer *Periere*, Capt. DUCHESNE:

Resolved, That in the *Periere* we have found speed, safety, order and comfort, and that the voyage now drawing to a close—the shortest on record—has won for her golden opinions from us all.

Resolved, That in Capt. DUCHESNE, the well-remembered hero of the *Vesta*, we recognize the true seaman and the gentlemanly and faithful officer, and that his watchfulness and fidelity have excited our warmest admiration.

WALDEMAR BODISCO, First Secretary Russian Legation.

Thaddeus Hyatt,	Morris K. Jessup,
Joseph L. Duryea,	F. Cousinery,
R. T. Babbett,	Harry Spencer,
Solomon A. Smith, Jr.,	M. Knaebler,
R. V. McKinn,	Albert T. Rand,
C. H. Pennimann,	W. H. McKay,
W. H. Horriman,	S. S. Smith,
Fred. Chatard,	Pierre Chatard,
F. L. Carrgl,	B. Montaya,
Nestor Montaya,	B. Fyeac,
Le Pier de Burgundy,	E. W. Teakle,
A. M. Ashbridge,	J. M. Bradford.

G. E. Phipps.

Rutger's College, New-Brunswick, N. J.

To-day the usual anniversary proceedings of the institution commence, and will continue throughout this evening and to-morrow. The exercises today are as follows:

At 10 A. M., the two literary societies, the "Peithessophian" and the "Philoclean," hold each their anniversary meetings in their respective halls. These meetings are not for the public. Having concluded their secret proceedings, the two Societies, with the other students, will form in procession, headed by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band of this City, and march to the Second Re